

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 77

20 April 1978

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APR 27 1978

FBIS-CHI-78-77

Thursday

20 April 1978

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution

From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S.-USSR DETENTE RELATIONSHIP 'ONLY WISHFUL THINKING'

HK200530Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 6 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Wu Chun [2976 2504]: "The Bear Extends Its Claws to the 'Door' of the U.S."]

[Text] The following has been heard recently in the United States: Compared with previous administrations, Carter's has achieved "relatively all-round detente" with the Soviet Union. Is there any basis for saying this? It seems even Americans who concluded this cannot produce any concrete evidence and really don't believe there has been "relatively all-round detente."

Soviet interference in the Horn of Africa has recently attracted world attention. Many countries believe Soviet interference has aggravated the situation there. U.S. publications point out: "The Soviets...have chosen the Horn of Africa as the place to test President Carter" and, "The Kremlin's ambition goes far beyond controlling the Horn of Africa and manipulating the petroleum supply lifeline to the West through the Red Sea."

Contention between the Soviet Union and the United States is becoming more and more violent in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and other areas. Moreover, the polar bear is now stretching its claws to the "door" of the United States.

With one hand the Soviet Union sends Cubans to Africa to pull their chestnuts out of the fire and with the other it takes the opportunity to step up its military infiltration in Cuba so as to "get itself directly involved again in the Caribbean situation." According to recent reports, because Cuban pilots were sent to the Horn of Africa, "the number of Soviet fliers in Cuba rose quickly." An American news agency said: "This is the first obvious increase in Soviet strength in that island state since the Cuba missile crisis of 1962," and the new development of this situation "may result in increased tension in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Actually, over the past 6 months Soviet warships, submarines and other naval vessels have frequently visited the port of Havana. What was most noteworthy was that in June and July last year one cruiser and two destroyers of the Soviet Union entered the port of Havana and then sailed into the Gulf of Mexico and carried out activities in waters 30 nautical miles off the U.S. coast. Early this year two Soviet destroyers and one submarine visited the port of Havana. The U.S. Manchester UNION LEADER commented: "The Soviet military base in Cuba is appalling." "Taking off from Cuba, Soviet reconnaissance planes and nuclear-bomb-carrying bombers are now testing the air defense systems on the eastern and southern coasts and trying to neutralize them." Of course, these Soviet military activities in the vicinity of the United States are not a good omen for the United States.

Quite obviously, the Soviet Union and the United States are confronting each other militarily in various areas throughout the world. Moreover, Soviet fleets are plying the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic on the eastern and western coasts of the United States as well as the waters of the Caribbean. They have entered areas bordering the United States itself.

Off the U.S. western coast and in the Pacific area, the Soviet Union is ever-expanding its scope of activities from the western Pacific to the central and eastern Pacific.
[paragraph continues]

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Soviet nuclear submarines, cruisers and spyships ply the waters near the Guam, Wake and Midway islands of the United States and even intrude into waters neighboring the U.S. west coast. Soviet long-distance reconnaissance planes haunt the airspace over the Pacific and "fly around the Tropic of Cancer so that at present no U.S. aircraft carrier can sail from Hawaii to the western Pacific without being watched." Under the cloak of scientific observation, the Soviet Union tries to find "new islands" in the Pacific and seeks the right to use ports in areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

The U.S. east coast is being haunted more and more frequently by Soviet submarines and planes in ever greater numbers. They "daringly" come close to the United States to pick up information and test the reaction of U.S. defense systems and radar. The U.S. press also reports Soviet reconnaissance planes take pictures and chart military installations and ships on U.S. coasts. During their reconnaissance activities, Soviet planes release metal reflectors to interfere with and disrupt U.S. air defense radar. In April last year, a Soviet "Bear" strategic bomber penetrated the U.S. air defense network and flew within 60 miles of the east coast of the United States. This caused a "shock" in the Pentagon.

The overbearing offensive of the Soviet Union and its military activities near the United States cannot but make the United States very uneasy. The U.S. secretary of the navy said: "The Soviet threat we are facing today is more serious than any other threat the United States has ever faced in the 200 years since its founding."

As a matter of fact, the United States puts on a show of military strength in areas neighboring the Soviet Union. This is universally known. It has almost become routine for the United States to send its ships every year to carry out activities in the Black Sea, which the Soviet Union views as its "inland lake." U.S. spy submarines even "sneak into Soviet territorial waters" to pick up information regarding "the courses of Soviet submarines and to determine the performance of Soviet electronic and sonar instruments." In addition, the United States joins NATO countries in military maneuvers in the Baltic and other waters.

From this it can be seen that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are locked in intense, violent military stalemate and contention. That there has been "relatively all-round detente" in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States is only the wishful thinking of some Westerners.

BRITISH-U.S.-ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT CONFERENCE ENDS

OW161518Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--The two-day conference between the British and U.S. governments and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe on the Rhodesia issue ended here today. A joint statement issued tonight said that progress was made and there was broad agreement in some important areas. The patriotic front put forward a number of proposals which the British-U.S. side regarded as something which would have to be negotiated. It was agreed that a further conference be held as soon as possible.

Attending the conference were the Patriotic Front delegation led by presidents of the front Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, and the British and United States delegation led by British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Prem Chand, representing the secretary-general of the United Nations, also attended. Representatives of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia were present as observers.

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The statement said that the purpose of the conference was to discuss matters arising from the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia. The conference was a continuation of the Malta meetings in last February. At the conference here the British and American governments reaffirmed their support for the proposals they had tabled. Commenting on the conference, REUTER said yesterday that Britain and the United States launched a new effort "to stave off the threat of Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Rhodesian conflict."

Vance, Owen Leave Salisbury

OW191600Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left Salisbury on April 17 after holding talks separately with the Vorster regime in South Africa and the Smith regime in Rhodesia, according to reports from Salisbury. Prior to their visits to Pretoria and Salisbury, they had met a Zimbabwe patriotic front delegation in Dar es Salaam.

Foreign news agencies reported that Ian Smith said after the talks he was not prepared to go back on the "internal settlement" agreement. Vance announced on April 17 that since Smith wanted to take time to reflect seriously on the British-American proposal on the holding of a conference with the participation of all parties concerned, the conference scheduled for April 25 or 26 would not be held.

Owen and Vance held talks in Pretoria on April 16 with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha on Namibia and other problems. Botha in a press interview later attacked the Namibian people for taking "hostile" actions, claiming that if these actions were not stopped, South Africa would not withdraw any troops from Namibia. Earlier, Owen and Vance had met with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization, in Dar es Salaam.

A UPI report from Pretoria on April 16 quoting an American official as saying that the U.S. involvement in the Rhodesian problem is "to show our good faith and maintain some influence to counter the Soviets." Another high U.S. official was reported to have said: "If we have something to do with forming an independent Zimbabwe we will have influence from the beginning."

Another UPI report said an American official aboard Vance's plane told reporters that the Soviets and Cubans are looking for an excuse to move into the southern half of Africa. Southern Africa's reserve of minerals--chrome, gold, platinum, uranium--is only equalled by the mineral store lying beneath Siberia. "If both these strategic masses come under Soviet influence we are really in trouble," he said.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING FEDERATION OFFICIAL--Peking, 14 Apr--Li Meng-hua, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, met with Giuliano Pacciarelli, secretary-general of the International Amateur Cycling Federation, and his secretary Guiliani Carla here this evening. After the meeting, he gave a dinner in their honor. Present were Sung Chung, secretary-general of the All-China Sports Federation; Pai Ping, leading member of the Chinese Cycling Association; and Faustino Troni, first secretary of the Italian Embassy here. The guests arrived in Peking yesterday and will leave here shortly to visit Canton before returning home. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW]

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UNITED STATES

CARTER CONFERS WITH CABINET, ADVISERS AT CAMP DAVID

OW191750Y Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter summoned his Cabinet and senior advisers to a summit meeting on April 16 and 17 in Camp David, Maryland, to analyse "problems and failures" and make a "hard reappraisal" of troubles facing his administration, U.S. news agencies and papers reported.

Referring to the meeting, Press Secretary Jody Powell said there was a frank discussion of perceived shortcomings and possible ways to improve administration performance. He also said the U.S. administration would face a difficult challenge.

U.S. newsmen reported the meeting was held "under the condition of continuing political problems", and it was "an unusual move that seems to reflect a general concern within the administration about its battered public image."

The New York TIMES says on April 14: "The President and his senior advisers have found themselves on the receiving end of an unusually heavy barrage of criticism in recent weeks" and "they have been attacked by a wide variety of groups, from farmers to foreign policy specialists."

The paper also points out on April 16 in an article by James Reston that the U.S. leader was thrown into confusion in policy making. "One day unemployment is the major problem and then inflation is the major problem; one day the Soviets are a threat in the Middle East and in Africa and the next he must send Secretary of State Vance to Moscow to get Brezhnev to bring the arms race under control, etc."

The British DAILY MAIL says in an article on April 10 that President Carter's most urgent and crucial problem is the economy--"alarming inflation, the possibility of recession, a record trade deficit, and the disastrous decline of the dollar in the world's money markets." "Abroad he has bewildered and embittered his NATO allies by his vacillations on the neutron bomb and an inability to halt the currency slide," the article says.

It was reported that about 25 officials, including J.C. White, new chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party, attended the meeting, the first ever called by Carter since he took office.

SENATE APPROVES NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATY

OW192130Y Peking NCNA in English 1755 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate approved the new Panama Canal treaty with a vote of 68 to 32 yesterday, according to a Washington report. The treaty is to replace the 1903 unequal treaty imposed on Panama by the U.S. as well as all the amendments concerned. The new treaty provides that Panama will gradually assume full jurisdiction of the Canal Zone within the period prior to its expiration on December 31, 1999. After the new treaty comes into effect, a Panamanian flag will fly over the Canal Zone, and the judiciary, immigration office, custom house, and post-office in the zone will return to the jurisdiction of Panama.

On the same day, the U.S. Senate approved with a vote of 73 to 27 a bill which stipulates that in line with the new Panama Canal treaty and the neutrality treaty and also with the principle of noninterference, any action taken by the U.S. in the exercise of its rights to assure that the Panama Canal shall remain open, neutral, secure and accessible... shall only have the purpose of assuring that the canal will remain open, neutral, secure and accessible, and not have as its purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of Panama or interfering in its political independence and territorial integrity, nor can it be interpreted as its right to do so.

The bill was intended to pacify the strong repercussions evoked both at and abroad by the DeConcini amendment attached to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty approved on March 16. The amendment provides that the U.S. has the right to keep troops in the Canal Zone and to "resort to armed forces" after the year 2000. The adoption of this amendment has given rise to strong discontent on the part of the Panamanian Government and people, and also immense concern of the Latin American and other Third World countries. Panamanian chief of government Torrijos has written letters to the heads of government of UN member countries over this matter, expressing his concern over the U.S. amendment. In an interview with the U.S. paper Chicago SUN TIMES, he pointed out that the amendment adopted by the U.S. Senate posed a threat to the state sovereignty of Panama and was tantamount to an American version of Brezhnev's theory of "limited sovereignty."

The new "Panama Canal treaty" and the Panama Canal neutrality treaty were signed in Washington last September 7 by Panama's Chief of Government Torrijos and U.S. President Carter. Panama has ratified the new treaties through a referendum last October 23.

The U.S. Senate has had prolonged debates over the two canal treaties since February 8. During the debate, a number of opponent senators tried their best to block the ratification of the treaties in their original form by proposing "revisions", "reservations", "conditions" or "understandings" and what not; the above-mentioned "DeConcini amendment" was contrived against this background.

SOVIET UNION

USSR HOPES OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA TERMED 'VAIN'

HK200735Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[Notes on international affairs by Chiao Ming [4109 2494]: "The 'Mansion' on the Ruins"]

[Text] One summer morning in 1867 an African lad strolling on a river bank picked up a bright shiny pebble. It was a diamond. As with the diamond the discoveries of such African treasures as gold and ivory were just as commonplace and dull. However, these accidental discoveries attracted droves of missionaries, adventurers, musketeers and mercenaries of the colonialist powers. One greedy colonialist country was too late. It was imperialist Russia under Nicholas II.

At that time, a Boer general named Piet Joubert made a secret proposal to Russia. If the tsar would supply funds and weapons, he was willing to recruit an army of mercenaries to fight the British in Africa, and if the outcome was successful, he would proclaim the tsar "emperor of south and central Africa." Naturally, Nicholas II was very interested because he greatly desired to add this "jewel" of Africa to his crown; however, before this "Africa plan" could be realized, he lost his own crown and could not participate in the banquet to partition Africa.

Although the dream of the old tsar failed to materialize, his successors nevertheless feel that being a bit late does not mean all is lost forever.

Despite the fact that more than half a century has passed, the ghost of Nicholas II still refuses to go away. Soviet imperialism is increasing its efforts 10-fold and its frenzy 100-fold in its contention for Africa. It is attempting to realize a goal beyond the wildest dreams and expectations of the "Africa plan" of Nicholas II and is contending with the United States for predominance.

The ambition of the new tsars to catch up has left Nicholas II far behind. In former years a cossack adventurer leading 150 Russian mercenaries established a temporary settlement on the Djibouti coast in the Gulf of Aden and called it "New Moscow." This was detrimental to the interests of the French colonialists, who at that time were actively engaged in carving up Africa. The French immediately sent a warship and razed "New Moscow." At that time the old tsar was busy with his expansion in the Far East and could do nothing about it. He could only stand by impotently and watch this defeat at the hands of others. Now, conditions are very different. For some time the Soviet Union has been bringing in armaments, rubles, the KGB and mercenaries, taking advantage of the expulsion of traditional colonialists by the African people, to penetrate Africa step by step. Although its history in Africa is short, its appetite and greed exceed those of its predecessors. The latest example is that, to control the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union has urgently sent 250 long-range transport planes and 15 percent of its maritime fleet there in a direct five-prong drive. It has also fielded a "foreign legion" commanded by a Soviet general to storm the enemy's positions and to fight a so-called battle "against an imperialist plot."

A former minister of finance to the tsar confessed in his memoir: "There is a desire for conquest in Russian high society." This desire of tsarist Russia for conquest was not satisfied in Africa. However, this has turned into an asset for the new tsars, for now they can appear in Africa with the "spotless" image of Russia never having had any colony in Africa and use such sweet and beguiling words as "opposing imperialism" to deceive the African people and realize their hegemonist expansion plan of conquering Africa on a grander scale than the old tsar.

However, there is still another side to the story. Tsarist Russia never had time to establish colonial rule in Africa. Because of this, it never felt the first of the African people's struggle against imperialism and never experienced the bitter taste of being expelled by the African people. This led the new tsars to believe the African people can be easily deceived and conquered. However, the African people, who have just shaken off old colonial rule, are able to quickly recognize the real social imperialist features of the new tsars. [paragraph continues]

The banquet held by the traditional colonialists to carve up Africa in the 19th century, to reaping the bitter fruits they sowed and their expulsion from Africa during the 1960's, took about a century; the expansion of Soviet social imperialism in Africa, to its expulsion from some African countries, took only slightly more than a decade. This shows the great awakening and the strength of the African people and portends that the future of social imperialism is not at all beautiful.

The table used by the old colonialists to hold their carnivorous banquets in Africa has been overturned by the African people. This entire process may be described as: "Look at him building the mansion, look at him giving banquets, look at his crumpled mansion." History is ruthless. Russian social imperialism entertained the vain hope of rebuilding the "mansion" of colonial rule on the colonial ruins of former times. However, this "mansion" will collapse even more quickly.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST 'DISCRIMINATION' IN GEORGIA

OW192046Y Peking NCNA in English 1837 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Soviet students demonstrated in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi on April 14 to protest at the Kremlin's discrimination against their national language, according to REUTER and AFP reports from Moscow. A Moscow dispatch in the New York TIMES reported yesterday that several hundred university students and some of their professors marched through downtown Tbilisi to the steps of the government buildings where the Georgian Soviet was in session to adopt a new constitution. They demanded that the soviet see to it that the Georgians enjoy the legitimate right to use their own language.

According to the New York paper, two American lawyers who were in Tbilisi last week said in Moscow that they were told by some Georgians that at least a regiment of troops had been moved into the outskirts of the Georgian capital to deal with the demonstration. The lawyers, Robert B. McKay and S. Eric Rayman, added that the soldiers were equipped with high-pressure water hoses to repel the demonstrators if necessary.

Foreign travellers in Moscow reported their flights into Tbilisi had been cancelled on April 14 and 15 without explanation, the paper said. Similar demonstrations over language discrimination had occurred in Armenia in the past two weeks, the paper added.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION LED BY I.T. GRISHIN LEAVES PEKING

OW191732Y Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--I.T. Grishin, leader of the Soviet Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air for home today after signing the 1978 Sino-Soviet goods exchange and payments agreement and touring Suchou and Wuhsi. He was seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy A.A. Brezhnev.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLINES TO CONFIRM, DENY CLASHES WITH SRV

OW200611Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (KYODO)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry Thursday neither confirmed nor denied reports about border clashes between Chinese and Vietnamese troops. A ministry spokesman, responding to questions by a KYODO correspondent, declined to elaborate.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS ASEAN ON KRIANGSAK'S VISIT

OW191610Y Peking NCNA in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun returned here yesterday evening from a tour of the four other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) beginning April 13. The Thai foreign minister had talks with his counterparts of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, briefing them on Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's recent visit to China. Upon his arrival at the airport from Manila, the Thai foreign minister said the four countries were enthusiastic about China's expressed support for ASEAN and for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. They have also acquired a better understanding of China.

CAMBODIAN LEADER IENG SARY SPEAKS AT BANQUET IN PHNOM PENH

OW192050Y Peking NCNA in English 1843 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, gave a grand banquet in Phnom Penh on April 17, warmly celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea, reported Radio of Democratic Kampuchea today. Present among others at the banquet were Thiounn Thioeoeun, minister of health, Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, and Yun Yat, minister of culture and education. Also present were Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao and diplomatic envoys of other countries in the country.

In his speech, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said that under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have launched a vigorous revolutionary mass movement in defence of Democratic Kampuchea and in socialist revolution and socialist construction by displaying the spirit of collectivism and upholding the stand of independence, self-reliance and being the master of their own country. "After undergoing many difficulties and surmounting obstacles, we have fulfilled the party's task of harvesting three tons of rice per hectare in one crop fields and six tons in double-crop fields. Rice output has broken the record. As a result, the people's livelihood has been improved and rice exports increased. The development of our irrigation projects has consolidated the base of agriculture. On the basis of agricultural development, industry, handicraft, social welfare and culture will also be expanded in the days to come," the deputy prime minister said.

He went on to say: "The Kampuchean people who have become the master of their country are overjoyed at, proud of and satisfied with such an excellent situation in Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, the Kampuchean people and the army, rallying round the Communist Party of Kampuchea and marching forward valiantly, will forever firmly defend Democratic Kampuchea and build it into a prosperous country and new society which is equal, just, pure and democratic."

We should also owe our victories to "the precious sympathy, encouragement and support of the people and government of friendly countries, the nonaligned and Third World countries as well as countries in the world loving independence and justice," he added.

Chinese Ambassador Sun Hao, on behalf of diplomatic envoys in Phnom Penh, extended congratulation on the third anniversary of the Kampuchean National Day. He said: Three years ago today, under the wise and correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and after persevering in protracted bitter fighting, the heroic Kampuchean people overthrew the traitorous Lon Nol regime backed by U.S. imperialism, liberated the whole country, and seized a great victory of the people's war for national liberation. The great victory forms a new chapter of Kampuchean history. The people of Kampuchea with a long history, brilliant culture and a tradition of long struggle, have embarked on the new period of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

He said: "We firmly believe that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea headed by Secretary Pol Pot, the heroic Kampuchean people will surely win greater victories in their just struggle for defending their fatherland, in socialist revolution and socialist construction. An atmosphere of warmth and friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LED BY PAN CHI RETURNS FROM LAOS

OW200414Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Apr--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Pan Chi, vice minister of communications, returned here from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos by plane on 17 April after attending the ceremony in which a highway constructed with Chinese aid was handed over [to the Lao Government]. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Yeh Fei, minister of communications; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Li Ko, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries. Soutsakhon Pathannavong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lao Embassy in China, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

SOUTH ASIA

LI HSIEN-NIEN'S VISIT TO BANGLADESH CELEBRATED BY ENVOY

OW191652Y Peking MCNA in English 1635 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Bangladesh Ambassador and Mrs. Abdul Momin gave a banquet here this evening to celebrate Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's successful visit to Bangladesh. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei chatted cordially with Ambassador and Mrs. Momin about the profound friendship between the people of the two countries.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries,; and others who accompanied Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the visit were present. Also present were Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Huang Shu-tse, vice-minister of public health.

In his toast, Ambassador Momin said that Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit was "a landmark in the history of Sino-Bangladesh relations". His visit and discussions with President Ziaur Rahman and other leaders of Bangladesh "further enhanced the mutual understanding and deepened the friendship between the two countries," he said.

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"The people of China and Bangladesh are neighbours bound by a long tradition of friendship extending over many centuries. Even the forbidding barrier of snow-capped Himalayas could not separate the two peoples," he stated. "The foundations are thus truly and well-laid for the continuous development of friendship between our two countries on an enduring basis."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said in reply: "Gathering together with our Bangladesh friends reminds us of the happy days we spent in Dacca. We shall never forget the grand, warm welcome and the cordial, considerate hospitality accorded us by the Bangladesh Government and people, nor shall we forget the sincere friendship the Bangladesh people show the Chinese people."

"We saw with our own eyes the progress Bangladesh had made under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman." "We believe the Bangladesh people, uniting as one and working hard for the prosperity of their own country, can certainly attain their objectives in national construction."

The foreign minister said Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit and the sincere talks that were held between the leaders of the two countries "have greatly strengthened the mutual understanding, friendship and cooperative relations between our two countries."

Also present at the banquet were officials of the Bangladesh Embassy and the Bangladesh badminton team to the present Third Asian Badminton Invitation Championships.

PAKISTAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP CELEBRATES FOUNDING

OW151916Y Peking NCNA in English 1900 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Lahore. 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Pakistan-China Friendship Association in Lahore held celebrations here on April 13 and 14 to mark its twentieth founding anniversary. On April 13, Sawar Khan, martial law administrator of Punjab, addressed the opening ceremony of the celebrations. He first of all praised the association for its sincere and consistent efforts for and valuable contribution to the noble cause of strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Pakistan and China. He said: "The history of the friendship between our two countries has made it abundantly clear that the People's Republic of China has always sincerely and strictly adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, as enunciated at the 1955 Bandung Conference, while dealing with Pakistan." He added that under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people are enthusiastically busy in building their country by following the line laid down by their great leader Chairman Mao. He expressed the conviction that the Chinese people will achieve all goals set for them.

In his speech at the ceremony, Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao said: "Friendship between China and Pakistan has endured tests. Our two peoples have supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in their national reconstruction. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to strengthen the relations between our two countries and to give unswerving support to the Pakistani people in their just struggle for safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty."

Muntas Ahmed Khan, president of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association in Lahore, also spoke at the opening ceremony. At the end of the ceremony, Sawar Khan and the Chinese ambassador, accompanied by Ahmed Khan, visited a photo exhibition on China's achievements. Yesterday afternoon, the association gave a reception. The Chinese ambassador was present on invitation. At the reception, the Pakistani poet Hafiz Jalandri, nearly 30, read out his poem in praise of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and Pakistan-China friendship. After that, Chinese films were shown.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 15 Apr--Yang Chi, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association. The delegation is headed by Dr M.C. Chandrasena, vice president of the association. C. Mahendran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sri Lanka Embassy here, was present at the banquet. The delegation arrived here on April 13 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1926 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

EUROPE

DELEGATION LED BY CHEN MU-HUA VISITS ROMANIAN TOWNS

OW200138Y Peking NCNA in English 0122 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Chen Mu-hua visited the Black Sea port of Constanta on April 18 and the Danube city Galati on 19. The Chinese guests were accompanied by N. Stefan, first vice-president of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and his wife, F. Dumitrescu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and ambassador of the Foreign Ministry, and his wife. The delegation was given a rousing welcome and warm hospitality by local party and government leaders, leading officials of the departments concerned and the masses.

On the morning of April 18, the delegation was greeted at the Constanta airport by Ion Tudor, member of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the Constanta County party committee and chairman of the county People's Council; Gheorghe Trandafir, member of the party Central Committee, first secretary of Constanta municipal party committee and mayor of the city; and leading officials of the departments concerned. Bouquets were presented to Chen Mu-hua by children. The Chinese guests visited the port administration of Constanta. Nicolae Batrinu, director of the administration, acquainted the Chinese guests with the past and present of the port and its magnificent development plan. Accompanied by leading officials of the county, city and the port administration, the delegation went on aboard a ship to see the wharves. Constanta is the biggest port of the country where Chinese Romanian freighters are loaded or unloaded.

Constanta is a Black Sea resort and tourist centre where there are many splendid hotels. Yesterday morning the delegation visited a number of sanatoria along the coast and had a good view of the Black Sea. In the afternoon the Chinese guests visited the Constanta historical and archaeological museum. The Constanta county party committee gave a luncheon at Casino, a restaurant on the beach of the Black Sea, in honour of the delegation. Ion Tudor and Chen Mu-hua proposed toasts at the luncheon.

This morning the Chinese delegation visited the Galati iron and steel complex in the company of Constantin Nicolae, first secretary of the Galati county party committee and chairman of the county People's Council. Corneliu Velinkov, general manager of the complex, Gheorghe Neatu, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of the working people of the complex, and other leading officials of the complex gave the Chinese guests a rousing welcome. Velinkov told the Chinese guests the construction, production and development plan of the complex and the contribution to the development of Romania's iron and steel industry by all the staff and workers. The complex with 22,000 workers and staff is the country's biggest iron and steel industrial base. The construction of the complex began in 1960 and it turned out nearly 6 million tons of steel last year. After its expansion now under way, its steel output will reach 10 million tons in 1980.

Chen Mu-hua, Wei Yu-ming, Wang Li, Li Ting-chuan and other members of the Chinese delegation saw a 2,700 cubic metres blast furnace and the overall control room. Chen Mu-hua highly praised the Romanian people for designing and building this gigantic blast furnace by themselves. Afterwards, the Chinese guests visited the number one steel plant and steel rolling workshop of the complex.

Yesterday evening, Constantin Nicolae gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation. Toasts were proposed by Constantin Nicolae and Chen Mu-hua at the dinner which proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

FRANCE EXPLODES EXPERIMENTAL NEUTRON BOMB IN PACIFIC

OW200810Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--France has exploded an experimental neutron bomb at the French nuclear testing center of Mururoa atoll in the southern Pacific ocean, the French press reported. "France has exploded its first neutron bomb," the newspaper FRANCE SOIR said in a banner headline today. "France has completed with its own means its research on the neutron bomb," the paper noted. FRANCE SOIR said a high-ranking army officer described the neutron bomb explosion as a "full-scale laboratory test." It would take 3 or 4 years to make the bomb "operational." The French magazine LE POINT and the Paris daily LE FIGARO also reported the explosion. The Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs neither confirmed nor denied the reports.

BRITISH DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR SHANGHAI, CANTON

OW191246Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--A delegation of British "48" group led by its Chairman S.G. Sloan left here to visit Shanghai today. They then will attend the China 1978 spring export commodities fair in Canton. The delegation arrived in Peking on April 10 as guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the host council, met and feted the guests and exchanged views with them on the promotion of trade between the two countries. Cheng To-pin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Shen Hung, vice-minister of First Ministry of Machine-Building, met and had friendly conversations with the delegation on separate occasions. The British delegation had business discussions with Chinese industrial departments and import and export corporations and visited scenic spots in Peking.

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GEOLOGIST'S SPEECH IN LONDON 'ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED'

OW281423Y Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Sung Shu-ho, leader of the delegation of the Chinese Geological Society, made a report at the Geological Society of London today, at the invitation of the society. Under the title "An Outline of the Tectonic Characteristics and Igneous Activity of China", Sung Shu-ho gave a brief account of the geological structure of China and achievements in geological research and exploration in new China. Among the over 100 people present at the meeting were many British geologists. Sung Shu-ho's report drew intense interest and was enthusiastically welcomed. Sung Shu-ho also answered a number of questions after delivering the report.

On the same day, the Chinese delegation called at the Geological Society of London and were warmly received by Professor Wallace Spitcher, president, and other leading members of the society. The geologists of the two countries exchanged information on geological research. Later, the Chinese delegation presented geological specimens from China and Chinese publications to the society. The Chinese delegation arrived here on April 8 to attend an international conference on geological information and to pay a friendly visit to Britain.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS WARN AGAINST SOVIET THREATS

Ian Gilmour on Military Danger

OW160912Y Peking NCNA in English 0834 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--"Britain and the West face dangers today that are far more formidable than any since the end of the war," writes Ian Gilmour, Conservative member of Parliament, in an article in THE SUNDAY EXPRESS today. The article entitled "How Long Must the West Cringe Before the Russians?" notes: "During the last 15 years the Russians have been re-arming on a staggering scale." "As a result, Russia has achieved virtual strategic nuclear parity with America. She has an overwhelming strategic superiority in Europe, and she has on the central European front a superiority in tanks, guns and aeroplanes of between two and three to one," it adds. "There is nothing defensive about this vast Soviet buildup. The whole emphasis of the new Russian weapons on sea, on land and in the air, and of their military doctrine is on attack, not on defence," the article stresses.

The article points out: "There are in Britain and in all other Western countries many Soviet secret agents--and many not so secret agents, too--and they must be reporting to the Kremlin that the West has neither the capability nor the remotest intention of attacking the USSR." "Yet the process of turning Russia into a mighty arsenal grinds relentlessly on," it observes. "Though the Russians have a relatively low standard of living, the USSR spends 13 or 14 percent of its gross national product on defence. It is developing third and fourth generation weapons. And most ominous of all, it is official Soviet doctrine that Russia could survive and win a nuclear war," the article notes. "The Soviet threat is global," it says. Criticizing the appeasement attitude towards Russian hegemony, the article points out: "Russian conduct is not jeopardising detente; it is demonstrating that detente does not exist."

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Richard Luce on Africa

OW141644Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] London, 13 Apr (HSINHUA)--"The purpose of the Soviet Union in Africa is to fish opportunistically in the many troubled waters of Africa," Richard Luce, British Conservative member of Parliament and Conservative spokesman on foreign affairs, points out in an article carried in THE TIMES today. The article says that by exploiting border disputes and internal civil unrest, the Soviet Union is trying "to fish opportunistically in the many troubled waters of Africa". In fact, the Russians are using some African nations "as pawns in a ruthless game of chess designed to topple stable African regimes and to force the West into embarrassing postures and traps with a view to alienating us from black African nations," he said.

Having exposed the evil Soviet intention in Africa, the article notes: "The Soviet Union and Cuba must be told by the United States and her Western allies that military intervention in Africa is a threat to international peace, that detente is indivisible and if they do not withdraw from the Horn of Africa then the West will adopt a tougher approach on such things as disarmament, the provision of Western technology, grain supplies and credit facilities." The article says: "We must raise at the United Nations the nature of Soviet policy in Africa, the cost of their (Russian) policies in African lives."

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS IRAQI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW191740Y Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tachai, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei met with the Iraqi agricultural delegation led by Amir Mahdi al-Khishali, vice-minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, at Tachai village, Shansi Province, this afternoon. In a warm and friendly talk with Iraqi friends, Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei said: "Friendly contacts between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples date back to ancient times. Viewed from the angle of development, our two countries have excellent prospects for friendly cooperation."

Vice-Minister Amir Mahdi al-Khishali said: "Having seen for ourselves the developments in China's agriculture, our delegation are convinced that, led by Chairman Hua and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people will surely achieve still greater successes in the days to come. We are also working to expand agriculture in Iraq, and this is why there are a great deal of common grounds for cooperation between us. We also face the common task of fighting imperialism and colonialism."

Among those present on the occasion were Kuo Feng-lien, vice-chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading member of the Tachai production brigade, and Liu Kuang-chih, deputy curator of the national exhibition on agriculture.

The six-member Iraqi delegation arrived in Tachai this morning in the company of Liu Kuang-chih. Kuo Feng-lien showed the guests round the village, and she gave a dinner for the guests this evening at which gifts were exchanged between hosts and guests.

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SOMALI PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON RECENT VISIT

OW191634Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre told a press conference at the Presidency today: "My visit to China is crowned with success and very fruitful." "The warm welcome accorded to me and my delegation is really unforgettable," he added. The president said: "During my stay in China, I conveyed the greetings of the Somali people for the Chinese people and now I have brought back theirs for the Somali people." "In my talks with the Chinese leaders, we have agreed on all matters we discussed."

President Siad and his party returned here this morning from his official visit to the People's Republic of China. He was greeted at the airport by Vice-Presidents Mohamed Ali Samantar and Hussein Culmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre, SRSP bureau chairmen and government ministers. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Somalia Wang I-mu was also present.

The paper OCTOBER STAR carried editorials on April 16 and 17 acclaiming President Siad's visit to China as having further strengthened the existing good relations between the people of the two countries. One of the editorials said that the visit "will strengthen the struggle to liquidate colonialism, and the cooperation between developing countries". The other editorial said: "Somalia and China have a common aim in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and racism". "The visit has opened up a new and historical page in the annals of the comradely relations and cooperation between the two peoples".

SOMALIA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET 'INTERVENTION' PRAISED

HK200901Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's postscript to NCNA report entitled "Somalia Is Determined To Safeguard Its Revolution and National Sovereignty"]

[Text] The success of Somalia in crushing the coup d'etat is a victory won by the Somali people led by President Siad in the heroic struggle against Soviet military intervention in the Horn of Africa. It shows the Somali people, fearless in defending national sovereignty and safeguarding independence, will never be conquered by enemies at home or abroad no matter how ferocious they may be. The struggle of the Somali people will continue to be extremely arduous, because the Soviet-Cuban army is still hanging on in the Horn of Africa and plotting new interventions. Quite evidently, they will definitely not halt their subversive activities to capture the fortress from within. However, the righteous cause of the Somali people is truly powerful. Because they have right on their side, they are receiving much help in their resolute struggle and growing increasingly stronger in battle. Every success they score not only spurs the fighting spirit of the Somali people, but also positively contributes to the cause of Africa and the world against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TORRIJOS DENOUNCES DECONCINI AMENDMENT TO CANAL TREATY

OW121842Y Peking NJNA in English 1656 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate amendment to the treaty on the neutrality of the Panama Canal is a threat to Panama's state sovereignty and a reproduction of Brezhnev's theory of limited sovereignty, declared Omar Torrijos, head of government of Panama, in a recent interview with the Chicago SUN-TIMES.

Torrijos' statement was directed at a provision in the U.S. Senate amendment asserting that the U.S. has the right to keep troops in the Canal Zone and guard the canal after it is turned over to Panamanian control in the year 2,000.

In the interview carried in newspapers here today, Torrijos said that almost all the Panamanians listened to the live broadcast of the U.S. Senate dispute on the canal neutrality treaty; and they were astonished to hear Senator DeConcini say that if there is an interruption in the operation of the canal "caused by the internal activities of the Panamanians, the United States will have the right to enter into Panama and to open the canal with whatever media are necessary".

Torrijos denounced the DeConcini amendment as an American version of the Brezhnev doctrine which claims that the sovereignty of East European countries is limited and that the Soviet Union has the right to carry out military intervention in these countries in defense of its own security interests.

Torrijos said: "I still don't believe the American sense of justice is such that they would ask us to pay that price--the price of our sovereignty--to get new treaties." He said the amendment "is against history." Thirteen years of negotiations would meet with defeat as a result of the unjust, unnecessary and unreasonable claims on Panama raised by the U.S. Senate.

Torrijos pointed out that, for the time being, the DeConcini amendment was not only opposed unanimously by public opinion in Panama, the heads of state of other countries in Latin America also held that the right of the United States to intervene militarily in the internal affairs of its neighbouring countries must not be written into the treaties.

Torrijos said: "We have made it clear we are going to do everything within our power to keep the canal operating smoothly, with free and clear transit", adding that the Panamanian people could react violently if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify the new Panama Canal treaties.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN MEETS PERUVIAN JOURNALIST

OW141338Y Peking NCNA in English 1321 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Genaro Carnero Checa from Peru, secretary general of the Latin-American Journalists Federation.

Mu Ching, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was among those present on the occasion.

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LIBERATION ARMY DAILY COMMENTATOR ON LOGISTIC PREPAREDNESS

OW190636Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Report on LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 19 April Commentator's article: "Quickly Promote Logistic Preparedness Against War"]

[Text] The article says: Logistic preparedness against war is an important part of the whole army's preparedness against war. It is of great significance in helping a modern army organize its supporting services well. We must quickly promote logistic preparedness against war in order to fulfill the general task for the new socialist period, grasp the key link in running the army well and get prepared against war.

The war against aggression in the future will be a modern war. The characteristics of a modern war demand that army military operations greatly rely upon the rear area and impose even greater demands on logistic work. Whether or not logistic work is able to insure supply not only greatly affects one's determination to fight in a campaign, the scale, progress and duration of a campaign and troop mobility, but also influences the overall situation of the war.

To make logistic work keep pace with the needs of the war against aggression in the future and quickly promote logistic preparedness against war, it is necessary to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and carry out consolidation in a down-to-earth way.

The article says: In the work of consolidation, ideological consolidation is the most important. After giving examples of a number of erroneous ideas and practices in belittling logistic work, the article points out: It will be extremely difficult to quickly promote logistic preparedness against war if these erroneous ideas and practices are not rectified or overcome. Efforts must be made to improve competence in the field of logistics. In connection with improving competence in the field of logistics, the following issues are important:

It is necessary to revive and improve all standards and systems. Those that are rational must be upheld, while those that are irrational must be revised. It is essential to set up new standards and systems. Once they are set up, they should not be changed at random with individuals acting on their own. Efforts must be made to insure that rules and regulations are established for doing things and that they are strictly followed. Those who violate such rules and regulations must be corrected.

It is necessary to do a good job in planning and management, clarify the division of work and responsibility, and plug all loopholes. Efforts must be made to strengthen financial and resource management, readjust the financial affairs management system, formulate clear-cut measures to control expenditures, promote economic democracy, strengthen supervision over financial affairs and resolutely struggle against all practices that run counter to the party's policies on financial and economic affairs and the rules set by the higher level.

We must not fail to correct unhealthy trends while consolidating the supporting services. It is necessary to arouse the masses to struggle against embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers and those who seek personal gain at the expense of public interest and spend money extravagantly and wastefully.

It is necessary to punish according to the law those who seriously violate laws and discipline, resolutely strike down the unhealthy trends of capitalism and let the socialist spirit of uprightness flourish.

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Commentator's article says: To strengthen logistic preparedness against war, it is necessary to uphold the principle of running the army with diligence and thrift. By persistently doing so, we will be able to maintain at all times the original political color of our army, to be fearless in the face of grave difficulties, heavy responsibilities and inferior conditions, to bring our subjective initiative into full play and to quickly strengthen logistic preparedness against war.

VARIOUS LOCALITIES IMPLEMENTING GENERAL TASK

OW191350Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--How various localities are publicizing and implementing the general task for the new period in China's socialist revolution and construction are described in five reports on the front page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today under the banner headline "Launch a Full-Scale Campaign To Publicize the General Task for the New Period".

According to news from Shanghai, Peng Chung, the third secretary of the municipal party committee and director of the municipal party school, spoke at the school's inaugural ceremony on April 11, when he stressed the importance of orientating the school to this general task. He said that to modernize China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science-technology before the end of this century is a great cause, without precedent, and involves a profound revolution. This places higher demands on our party's cadres, particularly on leading cadres, at all levels. They are expected to further raise their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and their awareness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly to improve their working methods and carry forward the party's fine tradition and style of work in order to lead the masses in better fulfilling the general task for the new period. The party's cadres should, under the guidance of Marxism, learn production management, science and technology and skills to direct and organize modern production and construction. They should strive to bring themselves up to the mark with regard to the four modernizations.

In the Tibet Autonomous Region, economic planners of both Tibetan and Han nationalities have updated the region's 3-year and 8-year economic plans in accordance with the task set by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his report to the recent National People's Congress for stepping up the economic construction in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

Over 260 small and medium-sized factories and mines have been set up in Tibet since liberation. Among them are power generation, coal, building materials, chemical engineering, textiles, food processing, paper making and leather tanning. The region became self-sufficient in food grain, vegetables and cooking oil in 1974.

The planners are determined to build a new, modern, socialist Tibet through self-reliance, making good use of vigorous assistance from the central government.

The Kansu provincial party committee and Revolutionary Committee recently sent more than 11,000 cadres to rural areas to propagate the spirit of the Fifth National People's Congress among the masses. The plan for building the Hosi commercial grain production base, the programme for remedying the grain deficiency in the dry area at the centre of the province and the plan for agricultural production, animal husbandry and farm mechanization of the province are all being worked out or revised in accordance with the spirit of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Workers of various nationalities of the Karamai oilfield in Sinkiang are firm in their desire to march forward to the four modernizations with greater determination. The drilling footage at the oilfield in the first quarter of the year was two times greater than for the corresponding period last year. In order to tap the potential of the old wells, the oilfield party committee dispatched 10 repair teams to finish the task normally taking 70 days within only 30 days. This set a new record for overhauling wells.

The Capital Construction Engineering Corps of the People's Liberation Army share the important task of building 10 major iron and steel bases and 8 coal production bases called for by the state in the next 8 years. The commanders and fighters launched an emulation drive in order to finish the new task. A unit of the Engineering Corps entrusted with the task of expanding the Anshan Iron and Steel Company revised their plan and measures for a leap forward and finished the task set for the first quarter within two months.

RESEARCH MUST SET PACE FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

HK191248Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Short commentary: "Scientific Research Must Set the Pace for Agricultural Mechanization"]

[Text] The Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization called for speeding up agricultural mechanization. How can we do this? One extremely important measure is to promote the rapid development of scientific research work.

The great majority of agricultural machinery in our country was produced in the 1940's or 1950's. These products are heavy, consume a great deal of oil, and are not efficient or durable. The durability of large tractors is about half to one-third that of advanced foreign models. This means that if we can reach advanced foreign levels, one tractor would be the equivalent of one and one-half or two of our existing tractors. What a good figure!

The agricultural mechanization movement in our country has entered a new stage of development. There are many problems that need study and solution. Many of these problems are directly related to scientific research. For example, how can we combine modification of agricultural machinery with the reform of agricultural techniques? How can we give full play to the efficacy of agricultural machinery to insure multi-purpose use and streamlined methods and speed up the standardization, general utilization and serialization of agricultural machinery. [paragraph continues]

In scientific research in agricultural machinery, we must look into and design machinery for agricultural use. We must also widen the scope of research. We must conduct an overall study of how to realize agricultural mechanization in a region. This is extremely important.

In 1959 when great leader Chairman Mao put forward "agricultural development lies basically in mechanization," he instructed that every province, every place and every county must set up an agricultural tool research center, concentrating a number of science and technology personnel and experienced rural blacksmiths and carpenters. This was a wise policy decision made by Chairman Mao after analyzing the special features of agricultural mechanization and scientific research in agricultural machinery in our country in light of the actual situation. Our country has set up some 1,700 agricultural machinery (tool) research centers at all levels. It is essential to straighten out and reinforce this science and technology force and to give better play to its role. Owing to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, some prefectures and counties have not yet set up agricultural machinery (tool) research centers. They must quickly establish them. We must also rehabilitate agricultural machinery colleges and schools and put them on a sound basis. We must speed up training of technicians and vigorously carry out scientific research work.

The new situation urgently demands that scientific research work march forward in big strides and in a new style. Science and technology personnel must be wholeheartedly integrated with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and be good at discovering and fostering the masses' budding sprouts in scientific and technological creations. They must sum up experiences and make progress. We must persistently conduct the mass movement and combine leading cadres and science and technology personnel with the masses; scientific research and production with employment; and popularization with promotion. We must organize a big science and technology force with the professional force as the backbone force. Thus, scientific research in agricultural machinery will be filled with vitality, will prosper and will set the pace for agricultural mechanization.

KIRIN DAILY COMMENTATOR ON 'SLOW' IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

HK190505Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Article by KIRIN DAILY contributing commentator dated 3 April: "Why Is the Implementation of Policies so Slow?"]

[Text] Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we have been clearly informed about the great plan for bringing about great order and prosperity across the land as well as about the concrete policies on every front. Every family knows what should and should not be done in all work.

In some localities and units, the party's policies and Chairman Hua's directives are enforced in a sweeping manner without delay and, once the policies and directives are implemented, the mental outlook of the people and units takes on an altogether new appearance and becomes seething with enthusiasm. But in certain localities and units, things are going slow or standing still and show no vitality; there is only talk but no action and the party's policies have not been carried out to the letter. What do you think is the reason?

Through investigation it has been discovered that there are many causes for this passiveness. One cause is that some people in these localities and units are not enthusiastic about implementing the party's general and specific policies. They dislike the idea and, what is worse, even strongly oppose it. [paragraph continues]

The reason is that if the party's policies were implemented, they would be repudiated, the evil they once committed would be exposed and they would get into trouble. The rush recruitment of party members, the rush promotion of cadres, the formation of factional forces, the malpractices of beating, smashing and looting, the persecution of veteran cadres and intellectuals and even the fabrication of unjust and false charges--they did all these things. How can they willingly and gladly let you implement the policies? Moreover, since they still have control over personnel and organizational matters in these places, how can they easily give in and carry out the policies set by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee? How can they carry out the concrete plans formulated by the provincial party committee in accordance with the policies of the party Central Committee?

The second cause is that some leaders still have misgivings and dare not quickly take action. They want to wait and see, and they try to find out if neighboring units have started their work. They do not take action unless others have done so; and if others have not done so, they will not do so either. They tell themselves that "the rafter which is exposed rots first." This worldly wise philosophy of playing it safe is quite pitiful. There is a reason for this. This piece of "experience" was gained by these leading comrades when the "gang of four" and the former principal responsible persons of the provincial party committee were on the rampage. There is an ancient proverb: "There are endless self-criticisms to make, endless sides to take, endless slopes to climb and endless crimes to confess." After all the trouble they have returned to officialdom, and this time they have to be more careful and cannot afford to be too enthusiastic. Now that they are getting old, they cannot climb up again if they bump against something and fall. This is the subconscious outlook of certain leading comrades, including some veteran cadres.

The third cause is that problems pile up and it is hard to reform longstanding habits. In order to put things right, it is necessary to exert great efforts, offend some people and solve quite a few problems that have been described as longstanding great and difficult. They are told to make the best of people's talents and to recall those who should be recalled, but no more vacancies or dormitories are available. They are told to reverse the wrong verdicts and pass new judgments, but what should they do with the people involved? They are also told to redesignate posts and grades and to promote some of the scientists, technicians, lecturers and professors, but they are afraid that something might happen and people would complain if they failed to handle this properly. Anyway, implementation of policies is itself a struggle and consolidation is a revolution. Unless we have the firm resolution to closely follow Chairman Hua and make revolution, we cannot achieve anything.

There are also some other causes, but the foregoing are the principal ones.

What should we do? Regarding the first type of people, we cannot wait for them to show mercy but must pull them down from the posts from which they exercise power. They must be made to give a clear account of the evils they committed, how they proceeded with the rush recruitment of party members and the rush promotion of cadres, and carried out beating, smashing and looting. Comrades of the later two types should be asked to think things over, bring their party spirit into full play, go all out and not do things according to their old worldly wise ways. They should steel their hearts, think of the teachings of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua, and race against time because they haven't got too much time left to work for the party.

"Who wants you to be a communist!" What a fine remark! The one who said this and those who resolve to fight selflessly, dare to struggle and dare to implement the party's policies are our good examples.

The provincial committee has closely followed Chairman Hua's arrangements and carried out to the letter all policies laid down by him. It has also set up a leading group and a general office for the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, formulated some plans and set down some requirements and regulations. It is the wish of KIRIN DAILY that all localities and units work with swiftness and determination instead of doing things slowly. Is it not true that some localities have suffered a great deal because of their passiveness and only after they have suffered do they resolve to fully mobilize the masses and really solve their problems? These localities and units are our mirrors. We advise all localities and units to make comparisons. They are bound to benefit from it.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON 'TWO BLOWS' MOVEMENT

KH200631Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 7 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "It Is Necessary To Unfold the 'Two Blows' Movement on a Large Scale"]

[Text] Acting in accordance with the strategic plans of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and under proper leadership, the industry, communications and other fronts have launched step by step and on a large scale a movement to deal blows at both the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces, and have combined this movement with the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." This is a revolutionary struggle to strike at the gang's social foundation. Practice has shown that in the localities and units where the "two blows" movement has been unfolded with serious efforts, the handful of class enemies and criminals who did many evil things with the protection and support of the "gang of four" has been exposed. Bourgeois factional setups in these localities and units have received more telling blows, which have consequently promoted socialist justice and deflated the noxious influence of capitalism. This has enabled the workers to hold their heads high and has fired them with even greater enthusiasm for socialism.

The "two blows" movement is an important part of the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." In fact, it is the continuation and in-depth development of this struggle. In order to usurp party and state power, the gang for many years pushed an untrairightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line, dished up bourgeois factional setups and recruited monsters and freaks, as well as capitalist forces, to raise a great tumult in our proletarian country and to undermine our socialist foundation. Echoing and colluding with each other up and down the line both from within and outside, they were active in the cities and countryside, engaged in the criminal activities of corruption, theft and speculation, and appropriated the wealth of the state and collectives.

A host of facts have proved that the "gang of four" were the general representatives and backstage big bosses of class enemies and capitalist forces, and that the class enemies and capitalist forces were the gang's social base for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The "gang of four's" scheme to usurp party and state power had a close bearing on the sabotage activities of class enemies and capitalist forces. A large number of persons of the bourgeois factional setups were "double-faced tigers." They were at once the backbone elements of bourgeois factional setups and the bad elements engaged in corruption, theft and speculation, about which the people are extremely indignant. [paragraph continues]

Launching and unfolding a mass "two blows" movement on a large scale and combining it with exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" are important and indispensable parts of our struggle to eliminate the gang's social base, thoroughly shatter the bourgeois factional setups, deepen exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and win complete victory.

The "two blows" movement is also a grave struggle to protect socialist public ownership and accelerate socialist construction. If we do not ferret out those "rats" who have engaged in corruption, theft and speculation, sabotaged the state plan and seriously undermined the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership, constant "earthquakes" will occur under our feet, the dictatorship of the proletariat will not be solid and our efforts to step up socialist construction and achieve the four modernizations will come to naught. In ferreting out these people, we should also deal according to the law with the "east despots" and the "west despots" who have appropriated public property. Chairman Hua pointed out: "Practice has shown that this revolutionary struggle waged to strike at the gang's social base is very important for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, protection of socialist public ownership and acceleration of socialist construction." We should study wise leader Chairman Hua's instructions and increase our understanding of the importance, necessity and urgency of this great struggle. We must vehemently unfold this great revolutionary struggle on as large a scale and on as solid a basis as that of the land reform movement, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, the struggle against the "three evils" and "five evils," and the "four clean-ups" movements.

In developing this struggle, we must imitate Taching in boldly arousing the masses to quickly make exposures and accusations. This is an important hallmark of the real development of the struggle as well as the key to the success of this movement. The class enemies and capitalist forces have been very rampant and sly. They colluded with each other in both the cities and countryside, from within and outside, both up and down the line, and they were active on the right and left. They will enter into various offensive and defensive alliances and adopt all sorts of means to wipe out evidence of their crimes. Evil is strong, but good is ten times stronger. As long as we fully mobilize the masses, combine them up and down the line from within and outside, combine those in the cities and those in the countryside, and vigorously fight a people's war, no class enemies or criminal elements, however sly and volatile they may be, can escape the "sharp and keen eyes" of the people.

In unfolding the "two blows" movement, stress should be placed on evidence, investigation and study while conscientiously implementing the party's policies and strictly distinguishing between and correctly handling the two different types of contradictions. We must expose all deeds of corruption, theft and speculation. However, stress should be put on the few class enemies who have engaged in corruption, theft and speculation, have committed heinous and flagrant offences, are unwilling to admit their crimes and have incurred the great wrath of the people. We must choose the major typical cases and deal with them in open trials and with great publicity so as to deter and disintegrate the enemies and stimulate the people's fighting will. Regarding those who have engaged in ordinary corruption, theft and speculation, we should make severe criticism but handle them leniently and pay attention to educating them so they will not make the same mistakes again. [paragraph continues]

We should insist that they pay back a reasonable amount of money. They must not be allowed to stay out of punishment's reach after undermining the socialist economy. Regarding those who have erred and seriously erred but do not conceal their mistakes or stick to their mistakes, we should implement the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." We must give positive education to those among the people who engaged in pilferage and capitalist activities. We must carry out education on the party's basic line and the socialist legal system among the masses of staff and workers. Like Taching, we must base ourselves on winning over, transforming, educating and uniting the great majority of people, try in all possible ways to save and educate erring comrades and try our best to isolate and attack the handful of class enemies and criminals.

Party committees should strengthen leadership over this movement. The two leading men of party committees at various levels must take command and personally participate in the movement. They must take a clear-cut stand on the frontline of the struggle and lead the masses to wage a tit for tat struggle against the handful of class enemies and capitalist influence. They must go deep among the masses, carry out investigations and studies, sum up experiences and grasp typical examples to guide movements. In light of the actual situation, they may send work groups and mobilize the masses to improve the situation in selected units and in the units with bad leadership.

Let us unite and fight hard to win total victory in the "two blows" movement and vigorously and rapidly promote the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and industrial production.

STRENGTHENING OF POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS URGED

HK191230Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 11 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[Article by Chin Chiao-yu [6855 0829 1342]: "Strengthen Political and Ideological Work in Schools"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Mao always attached great importance to political and ideological work. He noted that grasping ideological education is the central link of uniting the whole party and the people throughout the country to wage the great political struggle. We will not be able to fulfill other tasks if this task is not fulfilled. Chairman Mao's principle on education has placed the moral education of the proletariat in the first place. Seriously studying and implementing Chairman Mao's instructions on political and ideological work is of practical significance for grasping the key link in running schools well, for exposing and criticizing the crimes of the gang of four in corrupting youths and juveniles and for cultivating students into successors to the proletarian revolution who are both Red and expert.

Wise leader Chairman Hua noted at the National Science Conference: "During our country's socialist revolution and while building the new development period, not only must we not weaken political and ideological work but we must strengthen it." We must realize that "the gang of four's" pernicious influence on youths and juveniles is far from being eliminated. We must follow Chairman Hua's instructions and further and thoroughly strengthen political and ideological education in schools.

For the present and for some time to come, schools must take class struggle as the key link and deeply wage the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."
[paragraph continues]

As a result of exposure and criticism, it is essential to sum up positive and negative experiences, implement the party's principle on education in an all-round way and correctly handle the politics and work. Under the political command of the proletariat, it is imperative to enhance awareness in revolution and study, foster a great deal and foster the communist work style, the collective heroic spirit and the new style of loving, studying and using science.

It is necessary to attach importance to studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to improve and strengthen the teaching of political courses. In the past under the influence of the "gang of four," political courses always concentrated on the articles written by "Liang Hsiao." Now middle schools must conduct education on the social development of history, on theories of the proletarian revolution and of the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the fundamental theories of political economics and of dialectic materialism. Senior classes in primary schools must conduct preliminary education on communist ideology and on political knowledge. It is necessary to continuously adhere to regular education on current affairs. However, we cannot replace the teaching of political courses with the general study of current affairs. It is essential to adhere to and carry forward the good study style of combining theory with practice and strive to completely, accurately and solidly--and not incompletely, wantonly or emptily--grasp the fundamental expositions of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought gradually.

It is necessary to revive and carry forward the party's good style, improve the method of political and ideological education, criticize the "gang of four's" idealism and metaphysics and vigorously conduct investigation and study. The cadres and teachers of schools must proceed from reality, seriously and meticulously investigate and study students' thinking, psychology and development and do their work with a purpose in mind.

It is imperative to give appropriate awards to students who are good in both their behavior and academic results. We must help and educate backward students who have committed mistakes with the greatest, warmest and highest sense of revolutionary responsibility. We must understand their situation, specifically analyze and patiently and meticulously persuade, teach and help them correct their mistakes. It is necessary to conduct appropriate criticism of students who have made mistakes. However, we must not use the simple, violent method to make them obey. Physical punishment or physical punishment in a disguised form is strictly forbidden. We can mete out necessary punishment to the handful of students who have really committed serious mistakes and have refused to repent even after being taught many times. But, punishment is only a subsidiary means of education. We must not discriminate against punished students. We must warmly help them.

It is imperative to pay attention to reviving and strengthening the effective political work system that has been implemented for many years. Chairman Mao said: "Every department must be responsible for ideological and political work. The Communist Party, the CYL, the government leading departments and the principals and teachers must take charge of the work." Under the leadership of the school party organization, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the CYL and the teachers in charge of the class. Teachers must be good at doing the students' ideological work while teaching their own subjects. The departments concerned must attach importance to and support the work of cultivating the next generation. Everyone must show concern for the younger generation. [paragraph continues]

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It is imperative to gradually build a force of leading and powerful cadres for political and ideological work. From the plane of cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and for the sake of raising the scientific and cultural levels of the Chinese people, it is essential to solidly grasp political and ideological work in schools.

KWANGMING DAILY REPORTS ON SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

HK200748Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "Develop Spare-Time Education for Staff and Workers To Raise Their Scientific and Cultural Levels--Comrades Attending the Preparatory Meeting on Education for Staff and Workers Called by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry Discuss the Question of Education for Staff and Workers"]

[Text] Responsible persons from the education departments of some of the oilfields and oil refineries who were taking part in the recent preparatory meeting for the conference on education for staff and workers from the petroleum enterprises to be held by the Ministry of Petroleum in Peking have seriously studied the Chairman Hua's important speech at the National Science Conference and were greatly encouraged and educated. They resolved to respond to Chairman Hua's great call that "it is necessary to greatly raise the level of science and culture of the entire Chinese nation," and strive to turn the petroleum enterprises into a great school.

The comrades at the meeting have come to know: Chairman Hua's great call presses on irresistibly from a commanding height, is of great importance and is of great and far-reaching significance for building a powerful, modern socialist state, gradually narrowing the differences between the cities and countryside, between worker and peasant and between mental labor and physical labor and advancing toward the communist orientation. Representatives from the Taching oilfield said with emotion: When wise leader Chairman Hua inspected Taching last year, he urged that "Taching still has to advance toward a much higher goal" and that "it is necessary to run Taching as a big training base." The staff and workers listened to Chairman Hua's command and have whipped up an upsurge of learning politics, culture and technology. In 1977, the oilfield set up 30 "21 July" universities, trained 1,560 students, held 288 short-term courses in various professions and trained 6,265 backbone technology elements. There are now 1,204 Red and expert schools with 57,600 persons taking part in study. Televised lectures on petroleum technology have been given and so far there have been 30 lessons with 18,000 persons determinedly listening. Mass activities of training in skills at one's post have been vigorously launched. In 1977, 1,421 training grounds were set up throughout the oilfield, holding 4,560 competitions in technical demonstrations. Some 36,540 persons took part in the demonstrations and 4,610 able technicians were assessed. A large number of advanced typical examples, including "live ledger" Chi Li-li have emerged. The whole oilfield has become a great school. Representatives from Taching said: Chairman Hua's important speech at the National Science Conference has further clearly enabled us to know the orientation so we can develop our educational cause. We must be the good promoters of this study movement and struggle to realize our plan ahead of schedule.

The comrades from the Liaoning Fushun No 1 petroleum works said: Since the gang of four were smashed, education has been liberated. Our works has set up all kinds of spare-time study courses on culture and technology. The party committee has decided to use the spare time on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as the time for the staff and workers to study culture and technology and Friday afternoon as the time for the whole works to study technology. [paragraph continues]

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We recently held study courses on technology for the leadership cadres at the sectional level and above. The works director and secretary have taken the lead to take part in study, effectively pushing forward the study of technology by the works' staff and workers.

A representative from the Hunan Changling oil refinery reviewed the situation there of running spare-time education for the staff and workers. They have recently conducted investigation and study on the cultural level of the staff and workers through examination and formulated plans for developing education in the coming 8 years. They have put forward grasping well key fundamental education within 3 years, raising young strong workers to the cultural level of junior middle school and above, and grasping key professional education well in the latter 5 years in order to reach the level of secondary technical school and above. They have acted quickly, conducted mobilizations, established a two-level spare-time school at the plant and shops and divided into 49 classes, studying 6 hours a week. At present, an upsurge of diligently studying politics, culture and science and technology has initially formed in this plant.

BRIEFS

SUBMARINE GROUP SAVES FUEL--Peking, 7 Apr--In the past 9 years the submarine group of a certain unit under the PLA Navy's North China Sea Fleet has saved more than 1,000 tons of oil and fuel. By renovating the old oil-cooking stoves aboard its submarines, the group has cut down daily oil consumption from 26 to around 10 kilograms [as received] per stove. It has taken various steps to postpone oil changes for the submarines' main engines from after every 300 hours of operation to more than 600 hours, thus saving 2 tons of oil per submarine. The group's commanders and fighters have also strived to navigate their submarines at the "economic navigation speed" [ching chi hang su 4842 3444 5300 6643] as long as preparedness against war is not affected, so as to keep fuel consumption to a minimum. When the submarines anchor in a port, they are moored by manual means to save engine power. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0151 GMT 7 Apr 78 CW]

BUILDING MATERIALS OUTPUT--Peking, 15 Apr--China's production of cement, glass plate, glass fiber, asbestos, asbestine products, mica and diamonds has topped production quotas for the first three months of this year. Output rose over 25 percent. One of China's major cement works, a cement factory in Tangshan, Hopei Province, fulfilled 34 percent of its annual plan in the first quarter of this year. The workers outdid themselves in raising the efficiency of their equipment, tapping potentials and increasing production. At the Szechwan asbestos factory, which suffered serious disruption and sabotage by the gang of four, the workers' enthusiasm has soared in the past year. They fulfilled 38 percent of this year's production quotas in the first quarter. [Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 15 Apr 78 CW]

ANHWEI COUNTY IMPROVES LEADERSHIP'S WORK STYLE

HK190906Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the Chao County CCP Committee has fiercely curbed evil winds and has done a good job of improving the work style of the leadership groups. When the four pests ran rampant, their agents in Anhwei placed henchmen in important posts in Chao County. They suppressed the people and seriously sabotaged revolution and production in the county, turning this good place, which was known to be a "region teeming with fish and rice," into a notorious disaster area. Since the beginning of year, and with the leadership of the Anhwei provincial and Chaohu prefectural CCP committees, the reorganized leadership group of the county CCP Committee has given free rein to the masses and has quickly whipped up an upsurge of mass criticism, exposures and investigations. Numerous revolutionary big-character posters and letters from the people have exposed horrid facts about extravagant eating and drinking, exaggeration and bureaucracy.

Through the exposed problems, the principal responsible comrades of the county CCP Committee have profoundly understood that one important reason why Chao County could not progress in learning from Tachai in agriculture and in revolution and production was because the evil wind whipped up by the remnant poison and influence of the gang seriously trampled on and sabotaged the party's excellent traditions and work style, adversely affecting revolution and production. If they do not curb the evil winds, it will be impossible to mobilize the activism of the masses, and "learning from Tachai" will be empty words.

How to curb the evil winds? The county CCP Committee has decided to proceed from its own revolutionization and has grasped the following three things:

1. Study. They have seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works on rectifying the party's work style and the documents of the 11th CCP Congress, particularly the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng. They have studied the stipulations of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee on the current problems in rural economic policies, and the good deeds of Comrade (Li Tso-shou), the true socialist worker.
2. Bring in progressive experiences. Standing Committee members of the county CCP Committee have specially gone to (Liangcheng) brigade in Wuwei County to learn from the progressive deeds and experiences of Comrade (Fu Chang-tang) in closely integrating with the masses and in persistently participating in collective productive labor.
3. Draw up measures. Through exposing contradictions, presenting problems and talking about their understanding, they have summed up both positive and negative experiences and drawn up measures for correcting past mistakes.

The leadership of this county CCP Committee has persistently conducted investigations and study, integrated with the masses and curbed the evil winds of bureaucracy. Apart from holding meetings and taking charge of the daily routines, leading members of the county CCP Committee have spent the rest of their time on the frontline of production. They have participated in collective productive labor and have solved problems in a specific manner.

Leading members of the county CCP Committee have also taken the lead in carrying forward the excellent traditions of hard struggle and have acted to educate the cadres and masses, curbing the winds of extravagant eating and drinking.

When the members of the county CCP Comm'ttee went to the lower levels to work, they did not want to be welcomed and seen off by the district and commune cadres and did not extravagantly eat and drink. They ate rice out of a common pot together with the masses and, when the meal was finished, they actively assisted the kitchen workers in collecting the bowls and chopsticks. Since the beginning of this year, the reception house of the county CCP Committee has not spent even a fen to fete guests.

The leadership of the Chao County CCP Committee has also persistently sought truth from facts. They have not resorted to deception and have curbed the evil winds of exaggeration.

FUKIEN HOLDS RALLY TO IMPLEMENT NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE SPIRIT

HK190656Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 15 April the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of 10,000 people, including cadres of provincial and municipal organs and scientists and technicians, to transmit and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference. The rally called on party organizations at all levels and the people throughout the province to swing into action, implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and whip up an upsurge in studying, publicizing, mobilizing and implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference in a big way."

"Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Liao Chih-kao, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Chang Ku-hsin, Pi Chi-chang and Cheng Huo-pai; and Ni Nan-shan, Chia Chui-min, Ho Min-hsueh, Chen Hsi-chung and Kuo Jui-jen, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the rally. Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided and spoke. Comrade Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, transmitted the spirit of the National Science Conference. Comrade Lin I-hsin's transmission report was divided into four parts: 1) The situation of the conference; 2) the general mobilization order given to us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on marching forward toward the modernization of science and technology; 3) study the advanced experiences and develop the excellent situation; 4) do a good job of transmitting and implementing the National Science Conference and strive to promote our province's science and technology cause."

Comrade Lin I-hsin discussed concrete plans for implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference. He said: "Party committees at all levels must overcome difficulties, understand the situation as quickly as possible, carry out investigations in a serious and responsible way and form conclusions which are based on facts. We must do a good job of making arrangements, dare to use scientists and technicians and give full play to their professional specialities. For those personnel who have talent and are knowledgeable but are not in related posts, the party committees at all levels must, working with the organization, personnel, science commission and other departments concerned, make adjustments in a planned and organized way. For those graduates of institutions of higher learning who were sent down as workers for a long time during the Cultural Revolution and are still working in shifts, we must first recognize their cadre status and then make rational transfers. For those scientists and technicians who had technical titles and are still qualified, we must first revive their titles and then give them posts, rights and duties so as to enable them to work."

"We must pay attention to cultivating and promoting scientists and technicians. When conditions are ready, those localities and departments in charge must, in accordance with the regulations stipulated by the upper levels, promote outstanding scientists and technicians."

"In order to solve our province's problem of having a serious shortage of science and technology backbones, departments concerned must take good care of and actively and gradually help the science and technology backbones--those who have the titles of lecturer, assistant researcher, chief engineer, chief medical doctor or equivalent and whose work is affected by long separations from husband or wife or who are even forced to change their professions--to solve their problems of transfer, settlement, etc. For those science and technology backbones who were born in our province but are now working outside our province, we must welcome them if they are willing to come back to work in our province. The labor index will be arranged by the province in unified way.

"The central authorities have often reiterated that we must insure that scientists and technicians have at least five-sixths of their time for professional studies. We must resolutely implement this. We must really improve political work and raise the quality of political study. At the same time, we must strive to do a good job of technical and daily life logistics work so that scientists and technicians have nothing to worry about and can concentrate all their forces on scientific research work. All meetings, work and activities that are not related to professions must be tightly and strictly controlled."

Comrade Lin I-hsin said: We must popularize science and education in a big way. We must resolutely adhere to the party's principle in education and run schools at all levels well. We must also run cultural education, especially part-time education, for the cadres, workers and peasants. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying well and must become examples. They must become experts who know both politics and professions well.

"The news, publishing, broadcast, culture and other departments concerned, and Federation of Trade Unions, CYL, Women's Federation and others must actively contribute to raising the scientific and cultural level of the people of our province. Those qualified localities must actively carry out telephone education and popularize it after obtaining experience." The Science and Technology Association and other professional associations must resume activities as quickly as possible. The four-level agrosience network and technical innovator groups must be developed and consolidated.

Comrade Lin I-hsin said: "We must tightly grasp the compiling of our province's 8-year plan--1978-85--for developing science and technology. The provincial CCP Committee has decided that party committee secretaries--from provincial level to basic units--must personally and seriously grasp formulating plans for the national economy. The provincial CCP Committee demands that party committees at all levels integrate this work with the work of formulating plans for science and technology. To do this, agriculture and support-agriculture industries must first cope with the (?scientific and technical problems) in the development of the national economy in their own localities. [Words indistinct] and put them in the plan after fully discussing them with the masses. On the basis of plans formulated by various localities and departments, the provincial Planning Commission and Science Commission will organize and convene a conference on formulating plans for science and technology to seriously discuss provincial science and technology plans. The plans will be forwarded to the provincial science conference for examination after being approved by the provincial CCP Committee."

Comrade Lin I-hsin urged party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over this work. He said: "We must tightly grasp rectification, establish and strengthen science and technology administrative organizations and the leadership groups of scientific research organizations, select those comrades who understand the party's policies and are fond of science and technology to fill leadership posts, designate those comrades who are experts or near-experts to become leaders of professional work and designate hard working comrades to be in charge of logistics work."

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Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: "We must rectify and strengthen leadership groups of the science and technology departments as quickly as possible and insure that science and technology work is carried out organizationally. Only if party committees at all levels seriously pay attention to science and technology work and really grasp it and only if there are able assistants and organizations for carrying out science and technology work can the party's line, principle and policy on science and technology work be implemented, the activism of the masses of scientists and technicians be mobilized and the spirit of the National Science Conference be implemented in our practical actions."

FUKIEN DAILY WARNS ABOUT 'CLAMPING DOWN THE LID'

HK200732Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[Text] The 20 April FUKIEN DAILY frontpages a report introducing how the cadres and workers of Kuangtse County transformer and electric furnace plant, with the support of the county CCP Committee, have cleared away interference and exposed serious problems of corruption, embezzlement and speculation in the plant.

The paper also adds an editorial note which says: In investigating the gang of four, there is a struggle between lifting and clamping down the lid. The same struggle exists in the "two blows" movement. By reading the report on the Kuangtse County transformer and electric furnace plant, we can see how fierce the struggle between lifting and clamping down the lid is; those people who clamp down the lid play all sorts of tricks. They forcefully set the tune, or shift the struggle to other targets, or threaten and make use of people, or sow discord, clamping down the lid as tightly as possible. But in the end it cannot be held down. The comrades of Kuangtse County firmly stood on the side of the worker masses. With clear banners, they supported the masses to struggle against criminal activities such as corruption, embezzlement, speculation, and violations of law and discipline, lifted the lid off the class struggle, struck blows at capitalist forces, saved a number of people who had made mistakes and protected the socialist system of public ownership.

This struggle tells us that the "two blows" movement will certainly not be carried out in a calm and peaceful environment. Our comrades must heighten vigilance. With regard to those persons who still want to clamp down the lid on investigations and on the "two blows" movement, we must, like the Kuangtse County CCP Committee, move away the stone holding down the lid and support the masses to completely lift the lid.

HSINHUA DAILY SCORES VIOLATION OF ENROLLMENT RULES

OW190402Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[HSINHUA DAILY editorial: "Resolutely Struggle Against the Evil Practice of Trampling on Party Discipline and State Law"--date not given]

[Text] The provincial party committee recently dealt sternly with a case of illicitly seeking personal gain while holding office and violating law and discipline that occurred in Kuanyun County during the enrollment of students for institutes of higher learning and secondary vocational schools. It was decided to punish those directly involved in this case either by expelling them from the party, dismissing them from their public posts, removing them from their present posts, or placing them on probation within the party. It was also decided to circulate this decision throughout the province to educate the masses of party members and cadres in law and discipline, to uphold proletarian revolutionary integrity and to resolutely eliminate the evil practices of the bourgeoisie spread by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

(Li Ting-chueh), (Chin Ho-sheng), (Wang Pei-ko), (Chang Ya-ta) and a few others who were responsible for enrollment work in Kuanyun County completely neglected the interests of the revolutionary cause and impudently and wantonly undermined the reform of the enrollment system. In carrying out their evil practices, they resorted to deceit and gave the sons and daughters of their former superiors, colleagues, subordinates and relatives a second chance to take the entrance examination even though they were not qualified, thus depriving those meeting the necessary requirements of their right to take the entrance examination a second time. This caused serious damage to enrollment work throughout the country.

It must be specifically pointed out that all those directly involved in this case were party cadres holding certain leading posts; they ran amuck by knowingly violating laws.

Just when the whole party was trying to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style under the guidance of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the actions of (Li Ting-chueh) and others discredited the party's fine tradition, harmed the party's prestige and undermined the relations between the party and the masses. Such actions simply cannot be tolerated. In accordance with the instructions of the provincial party committee, all leading departments concerned have unanimously taken resolute measures to correct such evil practices. It was entirely necessary and correct for the Discipline Inspection Committee under the provincial party committee, together with the Huaiying prefectural party committee, to deal sternly with this serious case of violating law and discipline.

Such violations of law and discipline as committed by (Li Ting-chueh) and others do not happen accidentally. Over a long period, the gang of four frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist ultraright line and wantonly trampled on party discipline and state law, thus causing great harm to our party machinery. The violation of law and discipline by (Li Ting-chueh) and others was the result of a massive exposure of the pernicious influence exerted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four. To safeguard Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to implement the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, it is necessary to check such evil practices. If they are not checked, efforts to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition will only be empty talk.

We must learn a lesson from the case of (Li Ting-chueh) and others in violating law and discipline, relate this case to actual conditions and continue to conscientiously study the brilliant documents of the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC. We must foster our ideas about the socialist legal system, improve socialist democracy, strictly uphold party discipline, deepen the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of "fake left but real right" of the gang of four, thoroughly eliminate its pernicious influence and make vigorous efforts to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style.

All party members and cadres, the leading cadres at various levels in particular, must take the lead in observing party discipline and state law, set examples in enforcing the observing laws and resolutely support and commend those party members and cadres who dare to persist in principle and struggle against any violations of discipline and law. They must conscientiously solve the problem of impurity in ideology, organization and work style caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four so as to make our party organization and the contingent of cadres purer, mightier and full of greater vitality than ever before. They must strive heroically to implement the strategic policy of grasping the key link and running the country well, fulfill the general task for the new period and build a powerful, modern socialist country.

NANKING PLA UNITS HOLD FIRST SCIENCE MEETING

OW190042Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The science meeting of Nanking PLA units, the first of its kind ever held by the scientific and technological front of Nanking PLA units, ceremoniously opened in Nanking on 15 April.

Some 850 representatives attending this meeting will further study important speeches and reports by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and other leading comrades at the central level and deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four and their agent in Nanking PLA units, who were guilty of tampering with the modernization and revolutionization of the armed forces. They will also exchange their experiences, pay tribute to the advanced and work out plans and other details for the modernization of national defense science and technology on a grand scale.

The opening ceremony of the meeting was held at the auditorium of Nanking PLA units. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of Nanking PLA units, including Liao Han Sheng, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Liu Hsi-yuan and Hu Ta-jung; and responsible comrades of the leading organs of Nanking PLA units. Representatives of scientific and technological committees, offices in charge of national defense industry, scientific and technological bureaus, and education bureaus in Shanghai Municipality, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces were also invited to the meeting.

At 0800 Liao Han-sheng, first political commissar of Nanking PLA units, opened the meeting. Chang Hsi-chin, deputy commander of Nanking PLA units, delivered a report entitled "Strive To Raise the Levels of Science and Culture, Work Toward the Modernization of National Defense Science and Technology."

In his report, Deputy Commander Chang first related the great achievements and fundamental decisions of the National Science Conference, the great concerns and important instructions of Chairman Hua and other leaders of the central authorities about raising the scientific and cultural levels of the Chinese nation. His report was warmly applauded and welcomed by the representatives.

After discussing the progress Nanking PLA units have made in technical innovation and scientific research, Deputy Commander Chang said: The smashing of the gang of four removes obstacles and emancipates our minds. Since the smashing of the gang, Nanking PLA units have begun to receive one triumphant report after another on scientific and technological achievements. With the help of units and departments concerned both inside and outside the army, vast numbers of scientific and technological personnel, cadres, fighters and workers have worked diligently and arduously to present the country with a large number of advanced examples of scientific research and technical innovation. Scores of their achievements in scientific research were commended by the National Science Conference.

He pointed out: Like work carried out by PLA units in other parts of the country, scientific and technological work of Nanking PLA units has developed and advanced under the impact of the acute struggle between the two classes and two lines. We must distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines, eliminate the pernicious influence of the erroneous line and persevere in advancing along the road charted by Chairman Mao for developing science and technology in China.

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In his report, Deputy Commander Chang stressed: Science and technology are part of productive forces and also part of the fighting force of the army. We must step up the application of modern science and technology in arming for our national defense. Our army will be like a tiger with wings if it follows its revolutionization with modernization. This is indeed a very urgent task.

His report was warmly applauded.

SHANGHAI TRACTOR-MOTOR COMPANY REASSIGNS MISPLACED PROFESSIONALS

OW200556Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] In earnestly implementing party policy on intellectuals, the Shanghai Tractor and Motor Industry Company has effectively utilized the role of engineers and technicians by helping them resolve the problem of not being able to practice what they have learned.

In the past, under the revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and due to their frenzied efforts to undermine scientific-technological work, most of the company's technicians labored in the workshops. An investigation conducted by the company at its 54 plants showed that nearly 300 technicians were not practicing their skills. It also found that the Shanghai tractor accessory plant had resolved this problem sooner than other units because it had paid attention to implementing party policy on intellectuals. When the gang of four were in their heyday, the tractor accessory plant's general party branch paid no attention to the pressure applied by the gang of four and their few followers. Instead, they properly placed and utilized the skills of the approximately 20 engineers and technicians in the plant according to party policies.

In studying the experience of this plant, the Shanghai Tractor and Motor Industry Company's party committee realized that, in order to solve the problem of not having engineers and technicians practice their professions, it is necessary to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, completely remove all the false charges made against intellectuals by them, foster the concept that revolutionary intellectuals are people whom the proletariat can rely upon and adopt effective measures for implementing party policy on intellectuals. In addition to regularly discussing this issue at its meetings, the company party committee also dispatched personnel to various plants to help them gradually solve their problems. At present, nearly 300 engineers and technicians who had not been practicing their skills have been properly reassigned.

The following measures were adopted by the company party committee:

1. Close adherence to the example of the Shanghai tractor accessory plant was urged. Meetings were held to propagate the guidelines set forth by the National Science Conference which was convened by the CCP Central Committee, condemn the gang of four's crimes in undermining scientific-technological work and protect the scientific-technological workers and heighten the cadres' and workers' awareness of the pressing need to implement party policy on intellectuals.
2. Regarding technicians who were not given assignments and did not have their skills utilized because of past mistakes or other problems, the company and leading cadres of the plants concerned analyzed these cases one by one and studied the technicians' basic political attitudes, their work performances and their contributions to the revolution. If these were found to be quite satisfactory, the technicians' skills were utilized.

3. A number of technical departments, irrationally closed by the gang of four during their heyday, were reinstated. Engineers and technicians were assigned to these departments so as to fully employ their specialties.

4. Regarding technicians whose specializations, basic knowledge and professional skills were still insufficient, the company adopted a remedial measure under which they were permitted to study at various plant-operated "21 July universities" in order to improve themselves.

In publishing the above report, WEN HUI PAO of 17 April also attached an editor's note:

"An important task in implementing party policy on intellectuals is to effectively resolve the problem in which engineers and technicians don't practice what they have learned. In this respect, the party committee of the Shanghai Tractor and Motor Industry Company has done a very good job. It has handled this task firmly and meticulously. Its actions are resolute, its measures effective.

"However, some units still don't understand this task sufficiently. Their actions are ineffective and slow, a lot of valuable time has been wasted. Now that the National Science Conference is over, the party Central Committee's political line, principles, policies and measures for developing scientific-technological work are very clear and precise. We must vigorously and effectively implement them.

"All scientific and technological personnel who are still not able to practice their skills and who are still working shifts like ordinary workers, must, after investigation and study, be properly reassigned according to individual circumstances. Effective specialties and enthusiasm."

SHANGHAI CHEMICAL PLANT REDUCES POLLUTION

OW141308Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 14 Apr (HSINHUA)--Luxuriant trees line the road to Shanghai's Liaoyuan chemical works, once a source of serious pollution that damaged plant life all around. Today, the air is fresh in and around the workshops.

Liaoyuan is a fast expanding enterprise producing hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, polyvinyl chloride resin and other chemicals. Output has doubled a half dozen times since early post-liberation years. But rapid growth has its problems too. For some time, expanded production outran the steps taken to protect the environment. Over 100,000 cubic metres of harmful gases and over 10,000 tons of liquid and solid wastes were discharged from the works daily. These corroded sewers, destroyed nearby vegetables and were a nuisance to inhabitants.

This soon drew the attention of the works' management and the workers, who immediately tackled the problem. Mainly through reclamation and technological improvement, they have converted wastes into useful substances and reduced the source of contaminants, recovering over two million yuan worth of chemicals every year into the bargain.

More than 90 percent of the solid waste is being recycled. No corrosive liquid is now discharged into the sewers. The new technological process saves 200,000 tons of water and recovers over 1,000 tons of hydrochloric acid annually from what was previously a harmful fluid.

Economy is combined with pollution control. For example, the workers and technicians cooperated in evolving a simple, power-saving device which, costing only 6,000 yuan, helps recover 90 percent of the coal dust that used to go up the chimney. More than 900 tons of coal are thus saved. In fact, the total investment the works has made for environmental protection since 1972 amounts only to one-tenth of the value it now recovers from waste materials every year.

Many other factories have had similar success. Improvement in technology has enabled eight tanneries to reduce their discharge of harmful fluid by more than 70 percent. A medical instruments and meters plant now saves over 200,000 yuan annually through the recovery of mercury.

Shanghai has a special organization in charge of environmental protection. It sponsors exhibitions, helps factories exchange experience and oversees the enforcement of regulations. Pollution monitoring instruments are being used to keep a constant watch on the concentration of harmful substances in the air and water.

SHANTUNG HOLDS RAILWAY PUBLIC SECURITY JOINT DEFENSE CONGRESS

SK191350Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to do a better job in railway public security work, publicize the experience gained by (Chung) County in [words indistinct] joint defense, and commend the advanced, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial congress of advanced units in carrying out railway public security joint defense from 7 to 12 April in Tsinan. Attending this congress were railway staff members and workers along the railroads, public security cadres and policemen, [words indistinct] and some militiamen, totaling 400 people.

Li Jih-nai, secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Liu Peng, vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and (Chiang Chun), deputy commander of the Shantung Military District, attended. Also attending were responsible persons of departments concerned and of various prefectures, municipalities and counties. The public security and railway departments sent congratulatory letters to the congress, awarded silk banners to the (Chung) County Revolutionary Committee and sent representatives to the congress. By special invitation, responsible comrades of the leading group for strengthening railway public security and order of Szechwan Province also attended and sent a congratulatory letter and silk banner to the congress.

Comrades Li Jih-nai and Liu Peng separately delivered speeches at the congress.

During the congress, deputies conscientiously studied directives concerned by Chairman Hua and the party committee and documents of the Fifth National People's Congress and, in close connection with reality, deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the gang of four for their crimes of sabotaging the railway public security work and for their fallacies and summed up and exchanged experience in carrying out railway public security joint defense work--so as to further clearly define the orientation for carrying out railway public security joint defense work and raising the awareness and enthusiasm of the people.

At the congress, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee commended 171 advanced units and 108 advanced individuals who made outstanding achievements in railway public security joint defense work.

HUPEH HOLDS RALLY ON NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE SPIRIT

HK190640Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 15 April the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a rally to transmit and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference. Comrade (Wang Chun), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and leader of Hupeh's delegation to the National Science Conference, gave a report conveying its spirit to the rally. In his report Comrade (Wang Chun) introduced the splendor of the National Science Conference, transmitted the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on science and technology work and stressed the significance of greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation and of fulfilling the four modernizations.

In order to implement the spirit of the National Science Conference well, Comrade (Wang Chun) put forward the following:

1. We must immediately swing into action and rapidly whip up an upsurge in boldly studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference.
2. We must do a good job of preparatory work as quickly as possible in order to greet the provincial science conference.
3. We must further do a good job of the "three graspings"--tightly grasping rectification of the science and technology front, tightly grasping implementation of party policy on intellectuals and tightly grasping formulation of science and technology plans.
4. We must grasp the building of the system of professional, part-time, school and other science and technology forces well so as to build a great and Red and expert science and technology force.
5. We must further strengthen the party's leadership over science and technology work.

Provincial organs on all fronts must, in accordance with the decision of the provincial CCP Committee, establish able sections and units to be specifically in charge of science and technology work. We must respect the labor of scientists and technicians and show concern for them in politics, in their work and in their daily lives. We must become familiar with them in order to understand them. We must improve our style and method of work, speak no empty and false words, really work hard, go deep into basic units and go deep into the frontline to command.

WUHAN PLA UNITS CONVENE SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK181120Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The Wuhan PLA units science conference opened on the morning of 17 April, with some 500 people taking part. Attending the opening ceremony were Yang Te-chih, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Cheng-fang, first political commissar; Yen Cheng, political commissar; Chou Shih-chung, Kung Ching-te, Wu Jui-shan, Li Kuang-chun, Cheng Chih-shih, (Li Hsueh-cheng), Pan Chen-wu, Lei Chi-yun and Chang Jih-ching, responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units; responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Wuhan PLA units; and the eight delegates to the National Science Conference.

Comrade Yang Te-chih presided over the conference, while Comrade Li Cheng-fang delivered an opening speech.

Comrade Li Cheng-fang said: "The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow. With this, our country's science and technology has entered a new period. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have followed the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and issued a call to advance toward the modernization of science and technology. They have taught us to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Science must develop prosperously and good reports on science must keep coming in.

"The main tasks of this conference are to hold high Chairman Mao's banner, implement the line of the 11th National CCF Congress, further implement the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on scientific and technical work, transmit and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference and deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in interfering with and sabotaging scientific and technical work. The conference will also clarify right and wrong in line, check up on scientific and technical achievements, sum up and exchange experiences, vigorously commend progressives, study and formulate plans for developing science and technology among the Wuhan PLA units and further mobilize the masses of commanders, fighters, staff, workers, scientists and technicians to strive to study science and culture, to advance toward the modernization of science and technology and to make new contributions to speed up the revolutionary and modern building of the Wuhan PLA units."

Next, Comrade Wu Jui-shan, deputy commander of Wuhan PLA units, conveyed the important speeches delivered by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference.

HSU SHIH-YU ATTENDS CANTON PLA SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK200710Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to convey and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference, build the PLA into a great school and speed up revolutionization and modernization of the army, Canton PLA units recently held a science and technology work conference attended by responsible comrades of units at and above divisional level. Hsu Shih-yu, commander of the Canton PLA units, Commissar Hsiang Chung-hua and other responsible comrades attended the conference. Comrades Hsiao Yuan-li and Li Fu-yao, delegates of Canton PLA units to the National Science Conference, conveyed the spirit of the conference.

During the conference, Commander Hsu Shih-yu and Commissar Hsiang Chung-hua with the participants visited an exhibition on the fruits of science and technology in the Canton PLA units. Deputy Chiang Hsieh-yuan summed up the issues discussed at the conference.

The conference seriously studied the important speeches of the wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference, Vice Chairman Yeh's poem for the conference, and Vice Premier Fang I's report, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the building of the PLA units, discussed plans for developing science and technology in the Canton units and looked into specific measures for implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference.

The participants held: Chairman Hua's call to greatly enhance the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation is the strategic task of the whole party, army and the people of the whole country.

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To fulfill this arduous task is of great immediate and far-reaching historical significance for speeding up socialist construction and making the transition to communism.

The conference held fervent discussions on how to raise the scientific and cultural level of all commanders and fighters as soon as possible. They cited many positive and negative examples to show that only by understanding modern scientific knowledge is it possible to truly master modern weaponry and technical equipment. Science is a productive force and is also the fighting strength of the PLA units. To greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the units is a fundamental measure for speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the units.

In order to run the great school of the PLA well, it was demanded that leaders at all levels first do a good job of ideological mobilization. They must include the study of science and technology in their education and training plans and put forward different demands to different parties. In connection with the tasks and routine training of the units, they should organize the commanders and fighters to seriously learn military scientific knowledge, become familiar with and master technical equipment and understand the principles and tactical and technical capabilities of modern weapons.

Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study. Like attacking a fortress in wartime, they must resolutely attack the fortresses of science and technology and become Red and expert revolutionary cadres.

We must mobilize commanders and fighters to unfold a mass movement to study science and culture and, in the spirit of "we are not men unless we reach the Great Wall," ceaselessly win new victories on the new Long March of advancing toward the four modernizations.

KWANGTUNG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROBLEMS

HK180830Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 16 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] On 15 April a responsible comrade of the provincial Enrollment Committee spoke to reporters on some current problems in enrolling students for institutions of higher learning. He demanded that leaders at all levels seriously implement policies and regulations on student enrollment and actively select and cultivate more excellent people for the state.

The responsible person of the provincial Enrollment Committee held that under the guidance of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, our province's institutions of higher learning have seriously implemented the principles of widely opening the road to talented people, of taking moral, intellectual and physical qualities into full consideration and selecting excellent students for enrollment in 1977. In high revolutionary spirit, the masses of selected students have begun their studies in institutions of higher learning.

Our province's institutions of higher learning have recently enrolled more students and trial-enrolled day students according to the instructions of the party Central Committee and the decision of the Ministry of Education.

However, it is understood that current enrollment work has some notable problems. Leaders of some individual units have made a fuss over some trivial problems of the candidates and refused to screen or select them. Some have even held up their notices of selection. In the recent expansion of student enrollment, some units have violated the regulations of the provincial Enrollment Committee and have not notified the candidates to indicate their choices. Some individual cadres have used their own so-called excuses, abused their positions and power and prevented the selected youths from entering and studying.

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This is very wrong and we must quickly correct this situation. Those who continue to commit these mistakes will definitely be criticized and even be disciplined and punished.

KWANGTUNG LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN CRASH-TRANSPLANTING RICE

HK191324Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] Since 15 April, Kwangtung subordinate organs have sent some 5,600 cadres to rural areas of Chungshan, Sanshui, Panyu, Tangkuan, Paoan, Polo, Yingde and Chingyuan counties to crash-transplant early rice together with poor and lower-middle peasants. Led by Hsi Chung-hsun, Chiao Lin-i, Liu Tien-fu and Kuo Jung-chang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, eight work groups of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have gone respectively to Canton Municipality and Foshan, Huiyang, Shaokuan, Swatow, Chaoching, Meih sien and Chanchiang prefectures to inspect and provide guidance for spring farmwork.

NANFANG DAILY Commentator's Article

HK181109Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 16 April commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Grasp Policies Well and To Improve Work Style--On Problems to Which Attention Should Be Paid in Fighting the Annihilation War of Crash-Transplanting Early Rice Well"]

[Summary] Chaoching Prefecture has grasped spring farmwork and transplanting comparatively firmly and quickly. The prefecture's achievements have greatly encouraged all places throughout Kwangtung. "We hope that all prefectures, counties, communes and brigades will try in every possible way to complete transplanting before 20 April. In the light of the experiences of Chaoching Prefecture and other places, we know that, to transplant early rice quickly and well, we must seriously implement the party's policy 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work' and improve our work style while concentrating our manpower and material resources. All places throughout the province must pay great attention to this."

The gang of four frantically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With a view to sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai and restoring capitalism, they took measures which were falsely left but genuinely right to sabotage the party's rural economic policies, including the policy "to each according to his work" and seriously impaired the peasants' socialist activism. "At present, all places must eliminate the gang's remnant poison, do ideological and political work well and persistently implement the policy 'to each according to his work.' This is the key to fully mobilizing the masses' activism. Where this key link is grasped, the speed of transplanting will be greatly accelerated and the quality of transplanting will be greatly improved."

The great majority of communes and brigades must, according to the basic spirit of the 60 articles, popularize their effective experiences, put labor organizations on a sound basis and do a good job of management of the system for fixed production quotas. We must teach commune members to cherish the collectives and to work in accordance with the policies. We must eliminate egalitarianism.

Led by leading cadres at all levels of the province, prefectures and counties, many work groups have now gone to the frontline to grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in carrying forward the practical and realistic work style and in implementing the party's various policies, in particular the policy "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

KWEICHOW CADRES, PEOPLE COMBAT DROUGHT, SOW SEEDS

HK200808Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] Cadres and commune members in the rural areas of this province have exercised the revolutionary heroic spirit of working hard despite serious drought and of fighting drought to the very end. They have struggled against the serious drought and have achieved great success in launching a large-scale battle to combat drought for sowing seeds and protecting seedlings.

According to the statistics issued by the provincial office of agriculture on 15 April, over 80 percent of the total labor force has plunged into combating drought, sowing seeds and protecting seedlings. This province has prepared 6.75 million mou of land, an increase of more than 100,000 mou as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It has planted 5,476,000 mou of early-maturing corn, an increase of 32 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It has also sown 334 million catties of sweet potato seeds, an increase of 100 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This province has accumulated 90 billion catties of manure, an increase of 14.3 billion catties as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The planting of tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane and other major industrial crops is also being done more quickly than in the corresponding period of last year.

This province has sown 28.74 million catties of paddy rice seeds. This province's forestry areas have not had a significant rainfall for more than 150 days and the drought is very serious. In the face of the serious drought, the cadres and commune members throughout the province have ridden on the strong east wind of energetically propagating, studying and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC, closely integrated the current combating drought, sowing seeds and striving to win a bumper harvest this year with the grand target of realizing the four modernizations, and resolutely struggled against drought.

Various counties in Tsuni Prefecture have trained and fostered a large number of propaganda backbone elements. They have conscientiously propagated the spirit of the Fifth NPC thus encouraging and strengthening the confidence and courage of the cadres and people in combating drought and in seizing the right time for planting. They thus fostered the thinking that man will conquer nature and they quickly waged a people's war to energetically combat drought for sowing seeds and protecting seedlings. The speed of sowing corn seeds in the prefecture is 96 percent faster than in the corresponding period of last year. The speed of growing paddy rice seedlings in the prefecture is 62 percent faster than in the corresponding period of last year. Inspired by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the cadres and people in Tsuni Prefecture which is more seriously affected by drought have stubbornly struggled against drought and tried in every possible way to overcome difficulties. The prefecture has fulfilled over 20 percent of the plan for growing paddy rice seedlings. In combating drought, the prefecture has crash-planted 377,000 mou of corn.

In the face of the serious drought, people in various areas in Pichieh Prefecture persist in carrying buckets of water on their shoulders for combating drought and sowing seeds. The prefecture has planted 2,534,000 mou of early-maturing corn thus overfulfilling the planting plan by 34,000 mou.

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Anshun Prefecture has so far carried out antidrought work on over 195,000 mou of fields including over 14,000 mou of rice seedbeds. The prefecture has also sown over 3.64 million catties of paddy rice seeds and has planted over 430,000 mou of early-maturing corn.

In the face of the serious drought, many areas in this province have conscientiously summed up their past experiences in antidrought planting work.

In order to overcome the serious drought, all party committees have tangibly strengthened leadership over the current struggle to combat drought for sowing seeds and protecting seedlings. The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee has held several telephone conferences, issued several urgent circulars, mobilized and made arrangements for the provincial struggle to combat drought for sowing seeds and protecting seedlings. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Chia Ting-san, second secretary of the provincial party committee and other secretaries and deputy secretaries and members of the party Standing Committee have all gone to various areas at different times to lead the antidrought struggle.

Over 22,950 cadres at county, district and commune levels in Tsuni and Pichieh prefectures have gone to the frontline of combating drought and sowing seeds. They included 140 persons at or above county party Standing Committee member level.

Organs at county and district levels in Anshun, Tungjen and Liupanshui prefectures and in Kweiyang Municipality have organized 9,270 cadres to go to the frontline of spring farming for participating in the antidrought work and organizing battles.

In the struggle to combat drought, all party committees have widely applied the experience of secretaries going to the frontline and fostering models at all levels which was created during the farmland capital construction last winter and this spring. According to incomplete statistics from Jenhuai, Taochen, Chengan, Suiyang, Yuching and Hsishui countries, all party committees there have achieved great success in fulfilling plans for planting 172,000 mou of experimental farm plots, model farm plots and seed cultivation fields.

Most areas in this province had light or moderate rainfall in the past 5 days thus creating favorable conditions for spring farming. However, the drought problem has not been completely solved. In sowing seeds and in working in the fields immediately after the rain, all prefectures and municipalities must continue to deeply launch the struggle to combat drought for sowing seeds and protecting seedlings.

TIBET HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING OF CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

OW200337Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The second enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Third Tibet Autonomous Region Committee of the CPPCC was held in Lhasa from 10 to 13 April. While the meeting was in session, Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng and other responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees received all those attending the meeting and gave important instructions.

This meeting consciously relayed and studied the guidelines of the first session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, studied Chairman Hua's government work report delivered at the Fifth National People's Congress, the new constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC and Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the constitution, studied the important speeches delivered by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference and discussed the question of implementing the guidelines of the meeting of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee.

The meeting unanimously adopted the decision that the Tibet Autonomous Region CPPCC Committee should establish an office, a study committee, a literary and historical reference material committee, a propaganda section, a translation section and a production and scientific experiment section. The meeting also unanimously endorsed the appointment of (Liu Ting-wu), (Chang Chun-yu) and (Yu-hsu-che-lueh) as deputy secretaries general of the Tibet Autonomous Region CPPCC Committee.

Standing Committee members eagerly advanced useful suggestions with regard to the CPPCC work, the implementation of the party's policy, the protection of cultural relics and ancient ruins, the reediting of literary and historical reference materials and the development of Tibet's scientific and cultural activities, industrial and agricultural production and animal husbandry.

YUNNAN PREFECTURE CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

HK190808Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] Amid the excellent situation in which the people of all nationalities throughout the country are holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and closely following wise leader Chairman Hua to continue the new Long March, the people of all nationalities in Chuhsiang Yi Autonomous Prefecture held a rally on 15 April in (Mucheng) town, capital [as heard] of the autonomous prefecture, to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the prefecture. Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have shown earnest concern for the people of all nationalities in Chuhsiang Yi Autonomous Prefecture. The Standing Committee of the NPC and the State Council sent congratulatory cables. Comrade (Chiang Ping), representative of the State Nationality Affairs Commission, attended the celebration rally. Also attending were the delegation of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, which was composed of provincial departments concerned as well as some autonomous prefectures and counties, was led by Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, and included (Sun Yu-ting) and (Yang Kuo-chou) as deputy leaders.

Responsible party, government and military persons of the Chuhsiang Yi Autonomous Prefecture and responsible persons of units subordinate to the central authorities and the province who are stationed in the prefecture attended. All the delegates who will attend the fourth autonomous prefectural people's congress also attended. Comrade (Chu Lin-ho), deputy secretary of the autonomous prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee, presided. Comrade (Chen Jen-tsai), deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee and commander of the Chuhsiang Military Subdistrict, read the congratulatory cables of the Standing Committee of the NPC, the State Council and the State Nationality Affairs Commission. Comrade (Yu Huo-li), secretary of the autonomous prefectural CCP Committee, spoke at the rally.

Comrade (Chiang Ping) also spoke. On behalf of the State Nationality Affairs Commission, he extended fervent greetings and warm regards to the people of all nationalities in Chuhsiang Yi Autonomous Prefecture. He said: Over the past 20 years, with the warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the State Council, and under the direct leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, people of all nationalities in Chuhsiang Yi Autonomous Prefecture have been in high spirits, fought in unity, relied on their own efforts and worked hard to change the appearance of the prefecture.

Comrade (Chiang Ping) continued: Wise leader Chairman Hua has always shown concern for the people of minority nationalities and paid great attention to work in minority nationality areas. Chairman Hua has pointed out that China has many minority nationalities and most of them live in border areas. Therefore, it is very important to do a good job of minority nationality work in these areas. In his government work report delivered at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua again reiterated Chairman Mao's nationality policy and called for strengthening unity among all nationalities. Chairman Hua's instructions have pointed out the orientation for work in minority nationality areas. His instructions are a great encouragement to the people of minority nationalities throughout the country. The people of all nationalities in Chuhsiang Yi Autonomous Prefecture--the people who have glorious revolutionary traditions--will successfully fulfill Chairman Hua's instructions and, under the leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the direct leadership of the autonomous prefectural CCP Committee, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence. They will seriously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian nationality policy and other policies, do a good job of improving friendship and unity among nationalities and further build the autonomous prefecture well so as to contribute to fulfilling the combat tasks put forward by the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC and to building our country into a modern and powerful socialist state.

Comrade Hsueh Tao, leader of the delegation of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, also spoke at the rally. He said: In order to rapidly promote the national economy we must especially promote agriculture. We must resolutely implement the party's rural class line in relying on poor and lower-middle peasants and uniting with middle peasants, deeply conduct the movement to learn from Tachai, carry out scientific farming, do a good job of farming capital construction in a big way, quicken the pace of farm mechanization and strengthen agriculture--the foundation of the national economy--as quickly as possible.

Local industries must bring the favorable conditions and natural resources of the autonomous prefecture into full play and promote support-agriculture industries in a big way so as to serve agricultural production and the daily lives of the people throughout the prefecture and contribute to fulfilling farm mechanization in the prefecture.

We must do a good job of finance and trade and promote education, science, culture, public health and other causes. Agriculture, animal husbandry and industry must make progress every year. The economy must become more prosperous every year and the daily lives of the people must be improved every year.

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Comrade Hsueh Tao said in conclusion: We must seriously implement the party's nationality policy and strengthen unity among nationalities.

YUNNAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH MOVEMENT

HK181215Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee held a telephone conference on 16 April to mobilize the masses of army-men and people throughout the province to swing into action, whip up an upsurge in the patriotic public health movement and work hard for the next 2 weeks in order to greet 1 May. Comrade Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and principal member of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, and Liang Wen-ying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference. Comrades Li Chi-ming, (Tseng Yueh-tseng), (Chen Ying-pin) and (Ho Po) spoke at the conference.

After emphasizing the significance of conducting the patriotic public health movement, Comrade Li Chi-ming pointed out: "Party committees at all levels must raise their understanding and really strengthen leadership over the patriotic public health movement. We must tightly grasp the time left until 1 May and whip up a new upsurge in the patriotic public health movement so as to change the appearance of the cities and countryside and greet the 1 May International Labor Day.

"On behalf of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, Comrade Li Chi-ming demanded: Party committees at all levels must combine the patriotic public health movement with the plans to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, make unified plans and inspections, grasp the movement four times a year and establish the necessary public health systems so as to continuously carry out the public health work. All localities must revive and strengthen patriotic sanitation campaign committees at all levels as quickly as possible. All medical and public health departments at all levels must give full play to their roles as examples and become consultants in the movement. We must publicize information on scientific sanitation and birth control in a big way so as to enable everyone to know about them."

Comrade (Tseng Yueh-tseng), secretary of the provincial Public Health Bureau party organization, spoke at the conference. He talked about the great significance of conducting the patriotic public health movement, reviewed the achievements gained in the province in conducting the movement over the past 20 years and put forward concrete demands and measures for carrying out the work.

"In his speech, Comrade (Chen Ying-pin), deputy chief of staff of the headquarters of the Kunming PLA units, demanded: All PLA units at or above regimental level which are stationed in Kunming must revive and strengthen patriotic sanitation campaign committees and their offices as quickly as possible. We must do a good job of the patriotic public health movement before 1 May and conduct a general inspection, assessment and appraisal. At the same time, we must learn from the localities where we are stationed. Under the leadership of the local party committees and governments, we must help the localities do a good job of the patriotic public health movement so as to contribute to changing the appearance of the cities and countryside."

Comrade (Ho Po), secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, also vowed to do a good job of the patriotic public health movement in order to change the appearance of Kunming.

Leading members of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned, responsible persons of the departments concerned of the Kunming PLA units, responsible comrades in charge of public health work of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities and responsible persons of units concerned attended the conference. Comrade (Chiang Ya-tung), deputy director of the provincial Public Health Bureau, presided.

BRIEFS

TIBET INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT--Lhasa, 18 Apr--The Tibet Autonomous Region exceeded the industrial production plan for the first quarter of this year ahead of time. The output of most major products rose considerably compared to the same 1977 period, with 18 products showing increases of more than 50 percent. The region bettered the plan covering the first 3 months of this year in gross industrial output by 29.6 percent. It was 48.9 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. It topped the quarter's quotas for passenger and freight transportation by 72 percent, doubling the figure for the same period of last year. Output of electricity doubled and that of timber increased by 35 percent compared with the same 1977 period. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW]

TIBET SCIENTIFIC WORKERS--Lhasa, 15 Apr--More than 2,600 former serfs and slaves have become professional scientific workers in Tibet. Many of them have scored outstanding results in research work. The Tibet Autonomous Region now has nine research institutes in agronomy, livestock breeding and veterinary science, communications, geology and medicine. In addition 23 counties have set up their own agronomic research centers or experimental stations. At the grassroots, the people's communes and production brigades have formed 2,100 scientific experimental groups of cadres, technicians, peasants and herdsmen. [Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

KUNMING SPARE-TIME UNIVERSITY--The joint spare-time university for staff and workers in the western suburbs of Kunming has resumed giving lessons and a solemn opening ceremony was held on 10 April. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Yunnan Federation of Trade Unions, Yunnan Education Bureau, Yunnan Science and Education Office, Yunnan Machine-Building Bureau and Kunming Federation of Trade Unions and teachers from Yunnan University, Kunming Normal College and Kunming Technology College. Responsible comrades from the Yunnan Education Bureau, Yunnan Machine-Building Bureau and Kunming Federation of Trade Unions and representatives of teachers and students spoke. The joint university is run by 30 units including the Kunming Electrical Machinery Works and No 2 Yunnan Metallurgy Works. There are now 450 students in this university, which offers various courses including the study of arts, foreign languages, electronics technology and preparatory courses for attending university. Technology courses will last 4 years while arts courses will last 3 years. The courses are held 2 evenings a week. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 78 HK]

KUNMING RAILWAY TRANSPORT--The Kunming Railway Bureau fulfilled its transport plans for the first quarter of this year 10 days ahead of schedule with an increase of 89.5 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The overfulfillment of the transport plans for the first quarter of this year has saved 18,000 car-loads for the state. The staff and workers throughout the bureau have been conducting labor emulation since the beginning of January this year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 78 HK]

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HONAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO HOPEI PROVINCE

OW291443Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Imbued with the revolutionary friendship between the people of Hopei and Honan in working together in order to scale new heights, the Honan provincial delegation, after successfully completing the tasks of sharing its experiences and giving work guidance in Shihchiachuang Prefecture, Shihchiachuang Municipality, Tangshan Municipality and Chinhuangtao Municipality in Hopei and holding discussions with responsible comrades of the Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on the question of deepening the revolutionary socialist emulation campaign between the two provinces, left Shihchiachuang for Chengchow by train on the evening of 15 April. Chang Cheng-hsien, Standing Committee member of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Lu Yung-i), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; Yueh Tsung-tai, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and responsible comrades of the concerned provincial commissions, offices and bureaus and Shihchiachuang Prefecture and municipality gave a warm sendoff to the Honan provincial delegation at the railway station.

Led by Cheng Yung-ho, deputy secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, as chief and (Cheng Pai), Standing Committee member of the NPC and vice chairman of the provincial trade union, as deputy chief, the Honan provincial delegation arrived in Hopei on 4 April. During the 12-day visit, the delegation held talks with Kuo Chih, Liu Ying, Yueh Tsung-tai and other responsible comrades of the Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, as well as with responsible comrades of concerned provincial departments, prefectures and municipalities. They exchanged opinions and experiences on the situation since the start of the revolutionary emulation campaign. The Honan provincial delegation and responsible comrades of the Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees unanimously agreed that since launching of the revolutionary emulation campaign in response to Chairman Hua's great call to vying with each other, the people of both provinces have obtained good results and experiences, thus providing an impetus for rapidly developing the national economy.

In this revolutionary emulation campaign, which has brought about contests between departments or units of the same field in the two provinces, the people of our province are deeply aware that they have examples to learn from and goals to catch up with, thereby further deepening the revolutionary emulation campaign. In particular, the Honan provincial delegation's visit to our province to inspect various localities, give work guidance and share experiences has further spurred the emulation campaign and promoted the mass movements in Hopei to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture as well as Hopei's financial and trade front's learning from Taching and Tachai. The Honan provincial delegation was warmly received by the broad masses of cadres, staff, workers and commune members in Hopei.

In view of the experience obtained in the course of the campaign over the past 6 months, the Honan provincial delegation and responsible comrades of the Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees in the (?afternoon) of 15 April discussed the question on deepening the revolutionary emulation campaign. Both sides pledged to push the campaign forward to a higher level in order to achieve greater victories in this important year to obtain marked success in grasping the key link and running the country well.

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During the visit the Honan provincial delegation enthusiastically shared Honan's experiences in factories, mines, ports, stores, rural people's communes and production brigades and other grassroot units in Shihchiachuang Prefecture, Shihchiachuang Municipality, Tangshan Municipality and Chinghuangtao Municipality. The delegation inspired the people everywhere it went. The vast numbers of people in urban and rural areas in our province are determined to whip up a new upsurge to learn from Honan Province and, marching forward together with the fraternal people of Honan, strive for greater achievements in this important year of grasping the key link and running the country well.

HYGIENE CAMPAIGNS PREVENT DISEASE IN TANGSHAN

OW171346Y Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shihchiachuang, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Thanks to measures taken to prevent infectious diseases and constant hygiene campaigns, no infectious disease has become prevalent in the Tangshan area in north China following the big earthquake of July 1976. Moreover, the incidence of infectious diseases in 1977 dropped by 46.8 per cent to the lowest incidence in the past ten years.

In the course of the spring hygiene campaign which began in early March this year, more than two million tons of garbage and waste have been cleared from the Tangshan area.

Since July 1976 the people of Tangshan have been zealous in clearing debris and tidying the city, laying stress on restoring sanitation facilities. In the neighbouring rural areas wells, latrines, pigsties, stables, stoves and ovens have been upgraded. According to rough estimates over six million people in the Tangshan area have plunged themselves into environmental improvement. Eight million tons of garbage and night soil have been removed. Tangshan city has built 7,700 garbage pits. The network of tap water pipes and sewage conduits has been repaired. Wells, latrines, pigsties and stables in the rural areas near Tangshan have also been restored to the condition they were in prior to the earthquake. Ninety per cent of production brigades in the heavily afflicted Fengnan County have sunk pump wells for both drinking and irrigation purposes.

Since the quake the public health departments in the Tangshan area have convened many meetings to investigate epidemics which had occurred in the locality in the past and studied problems which might possibly arise. They then took measures to prevent infectious diseases likely to occur in the summer. A mass hygiene campaign was mounted during the first winter and spring following the quake. All the seven million people of the Tangshan area were given preventive inoculations in the winter of 1976 and the summer of 1977. Departments have paid special attention to the protection of water sources, the sterilization of drinking water and to sanitation. Centres have been set up in urban and rural areas to detect and report signs of infectious diseases. Itinerant inspection and advisory teams have also been set up.

PEKING RESIDENTS APPEAL FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

OW151540Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--Peking residents are sending more than 200 letters annually to the municipal office for environmental protection, criticizing a number of factories for polluting the environment and appealing to the authorities concerned to take prompt, effective measures. The plants and units under censure total a hundred or so in the chemical, pesticidal, electroplating, iron and steel, rubber-making, textile and light industrial trades.

A letter sent in by Liu Tung-hsin and Chang Po-hsun with nine others complained that the Kuangming chemical works which produces lead oxide and plastic stabilizers is a grave source of pollution. Unpleasant smelling smoke containing lead bellows from its stacks every day, making people in the vicinity feel dizzy and nauseated. "We cannot bear it any longer. We look forward to a quick solution to this problem," the letter said.

Liu Chia, a suburban dweller, complained that yellow acidic fumes from the Peking steel plant near his home spread everywhere. There was a strong smell of coal tar. When coal unloading machines started working, they churned up thick black clouds and the noise of blowers disturbed his sleep all night. He said all this caused a lot of trouble to an old man like himself, who was in poor health.

Pollution does a lot of harm to peasants as well as to farm production on the outskirts of Peking. Members of the Poloying brigade of Wangssuying commune in the Chaoyang district wrote that three streams of polluted water from the Peking coking plant and dyestuff plant pass through the brigade's fields and that these reek in summer. The smog and gas from the two plants hang over the brigade and have increased the incidence of diseases. Pollution has also affected the milking process in wheat growing and the fruiting of trees. Oil bearing crops only flower and yield no seed. The letter said "Though the factories paid for our losses, we still refuse to remain victims of pollution."

A spokesman for the Peking Municipal Environmental Protection Office said that the matters raised in the letters had been verified and that the criticisms were valid.

He went on to explain that Peking developed its industries only after the liberation of China. "For quite a long period, we did not sufficiently recognize the seriousness of environmental pollution. Premier Chou En-lai repeatedly stressed after the early 70's the need to pay attention to the problem and proposed to turn the capital into a pollution-free city. Since that time we have given the problem due regard, establishing an organ for environmental protection and beginning to eliminate the pollutants."

The spokesman added that in the past few years Peking has achieved some success in cutting down on sources of pollution. The major achievements have been in the elimination of smog and in the protection of water sources.

The leadership of some units has turned its attention to recycling waste materials. In 1973, the coking plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company built several installations for treating its waste liquid. Since then 90 per cent of the phenol in the waste liquid has been recovered, thus minimizing pollution and increasing income.

The Overseas Chinese Hotel has adopted effective measures to reduce the smog and noise from its blowers. Formerly residents of the neighbourhood often made strong complaints against the smog with sparks given off by its chimneys and against its noisy machinery.

The updating of technological processes, the multi-purpose utilization of waste materials and the adoption of non-toxic materials to replace poisonous ones in many industrial enterprises have greatly lessened the amounts of phenol, cyanide, chromium, mercury, arsenic, phenyl and acidic gases released into the atmosphere.

Most of the problems mentioned in the letters sent in by local residents can be solved with some effort or with considerable effort plus a small outlay of materials and equipment; only a small number of them present real difficulties--of a kind that face technical limitations or lack of necessary equipment. The spokesman said: "The majority of the problems can be handled within a fairly short period of time provided that party committees at all levels give due weight to them."

He said that the new constitution adopted last month made provision for the guarantee of environmental hygiene and the prevention of pollution. Effective measures would be taken to carry out this provision. All newly built factories, those under expansion and all existing enterprises should have installations to treat or recycle waste liquids, dregs and gases. These installations should be designed, constructed and put into operation at the same time as the main project. Existing enterprises should update their technology and make multiple use of materials in order to reduce or eliminate harmful discharge. New types of boilers would be produced to replace the old type which emit large quantities of black smoke. Big sewage treatment plants would be constructed and new technology adopted to process waste liquids, dregs and gases. Scientific research would be carried out into ways of eliminating environmental pollution. The spokesman undertook that every effort would be made to turn the Chinese capital into a pollution-free city in the shortest possible time.

CHEN YUNG-KUEI VISITS SHANSI AFFORESTATION SITE

SK200918Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 15 April, the Taiyuan municipal party committee held an on-the-spot meeting at a spring afforestation worksite assigned to organs of the Shansi provincial party committee. Chen Yung-kuei, Political Bureau member and vice premier of the State Council, attended and inspected the afforestation site.

Accompanied by Comrade Wang Chien and other responsible comrades of the Shansi provincial and Taiyuan municipal party committees, Vice Premier Chen climbed the [words indistinct] hill despite strong winds, constantly asked about the situation in afforestation of (Tunghsi) hill and complimented the workers on their good work.

Present at the on-the-spot meeting were comrades of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and responsible comrades of the party, government and army of Shansi and Taiyuan including Wang Fu-chih, Wang Ta-jen, Wang Ting-tung, (Wang Te-wen), (Yang Shu-yu), (Li Tung-ming), (Li Kuang), (Wang Chieh), [words indistinct], (Chen Hsi-chung) and (Li Tzu-feng).

Wang Ting-tung, secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee, spoke.

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He said: In warm response to the great call of Chairman Hua on carrying out large-scale afforestation throughout the country, the people of our province have brought about a great upsurge in carrying out the spring afforestation campaign. [passage indistinct] This is the fourth large-scale afforestation project carried out by the authorities of Shansi and Taiyuan under the leadership of Comrade Wang Chien. [passage indistinct] The standard of afforestation has been improved year after year. This year as soon as Vice Premier Chen arrived in Taiyuan, he immediately came here to inspect the worksite. This greatly encourages us. We must do a better job of maintaining the quality and quantity of this work and strive to fulfill or overfulfill it. [passage indistinct]

SHANSI PARTY SECRETARY ADDRESSES TACHING CONFERENCE

SK171343Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

["Excerpts" of speech by Han Ying, secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee, at the Shansi provincial learn-from-Taching conference: "Taking the Struggle Against the Gang of Four as the Key Link, Deeply Carry out the Learn-From-Taching Movement and Strive to Quicken the Pace in Developing the National Economy of Our Province"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Under the excellent situation in which China has entered a new period in developing socialist revolution and construction, achieved initial success in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, a situation of stability, unity and leap forward in vigorously building socialism has arisen. The Shansi provincial learn-from-Taching conference has now opened. The conference is being held in the wake of the successful conclusion of the Fourth Shansi provincial party congress. It is a majestic gathering of unprecedented scale. Now I am entrusted by the Shansi party committee to make a report.

During 1977, under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the Shansi working class has sincerely carried out the 11th national party congress line, gone all out to fight a people's war in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, extensively carried out the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, vigorously grasped enterprise consolidation, rapidly restored and developed industrial production, and closely combined the struggle against the gang of four with the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, thus enabling Shansi Province's mass movement to learn from Taching and build more Taching-type enterprises to enter into a new stage.

We should hold high the two red banners of Tachai and Taching, continuously solve the problem of true or sham learning from Taching, and closely combine the struggle against the gang of four with the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai. Resolute efforts should be made to carry forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion with high demands, and to sincerely expand the advanced experiences of Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties. The whole party should be mobilized to fight for 8 years; by the end of 1980, half of the industrial enterprises of Taching-type and counties of Tachai-type in Shansi Province should be built. [passage indistinct]

It is necessary to firmly grasp enterprise consolidation and exercise stronger management over enterprises. Over the past few years, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, right and wrong in political line and in management of production were confused and harmed, thus bringing about great and severe damage. If we can not solve these problems, revolution will not develop at high speed.

Therefore, starting with the work of enterprise consolidation, it is necessary to set right one by one the problems confused by the gang of four.

Although we have done some work in enterprise consolidation, our future tasks are many. Localities and departments should strictly follow the principle set forth by the central authorities to sincerely sum up problems and provide ways to accelerate industrial development. We should grasp the work of enterprise consolidation sincerely and well.

It is necessary to quicken the tempo of industrial development and make full use of the leading role of industry. [passage indistinct] We should rely on our own strength to vigorously carry out technical innovations and revolution so as to rapidly improve technical conditions for production and rapid industrial development. The enterprises in Shansi should make efforts to provide new technology, equipment and material, to lead in research on production technology, and to carry out mass innovations of technology, the technical revolution and scientific experimental activities. It is also necessary to carry out specialized production in industry.

Efforts should be made to build Taching-type enterprises with high standards and to develop the national economy at high speed. In this, the key lies in the leadership at various levels. Without stronger leadership by the party committees, improvement of work style and sincere implementation of the party's policies, it will not be possible to accomplish this task. Therefore, in order to accelerate the building of Taching-type enterprises, the leadership at various levels should raise their understanding of the importance of learning from Taching. [passage indistinct] they should strive to practically improve their leading work style and to carry out the principle of arduous struggle and complete devotion to the people. [passage indistinct]

Continuous efforts should be made to carry out the party's policy on cadres and intellectuals as well as other economic policies. [passage indistinct] We should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and make great contributions to realizing the four modernizations and to building China into a powerful and modern socialist state by the end of the century.

Conference Closes

SK151054Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shansi provincial learn-from-Taching conference convened by the Shansi provincial party committee held a solemn awards ceremony and successfully closed on the morning of 12 April. The closing ceremony was held in Hupin Hall.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Shansi provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Wang Chien, Wang Fu-chih, Wang Ta-jen, Wang Ting-tung, Wang Ko-wen, (Li Pu-te), (Wang Hsiu-chin), Chao Yu-ting, (Chin Chun) (Pu Hung-yun), Wang Ti and (Chia Yun-piao), and comrades of departments concerned.

The closing ceremony opened at 0810 with the solemn rendering of "East Is Red." Wang Ko-wen, secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee, presided. Wang Chien, first secretary of the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech at the ceremony.

He said: [begin recording] The information provided at this conference shows that about 200 Taching-type enterprises have emerged among the thousands of enterprises of our province and that there are hundreds of advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching. The whole situation in our province is good.

Our industrial production for the first quarter of this year was good too, establishing a record for industrial production in our province for a 3-month period. The whole situation in industrial production is excellent. But we must pay attention to the key problems of our work and try our best to solve them. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

While speaking of important issues on the industrial front of Shansi Province, Comrade Wang Chien said: [begin recording] Chairman Hua said in his report at the Fifth NPC it is necessary to carry out consolidation on all fronts and in all fields and to do a good job in strengthening all leading bodies. In other words it is imperative to solve the problems of impurities in organizations, ideology and work style. [words indistinct] we should study and sum up both positive and negative experiences and lessons in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four so as to raise the line and political consciousness of our comrades and to enable them to get rid of the pernicious influences of the gang of four. Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao established for our party a fine tradition and work style which were seriously sabotaged by the gang of four. The gang of four not only sabotaged our party's fine tradition and work style but also polluted our social morale. [words indistinct] Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we should revive and carry forward our party's fine tradition and work style, particularly as the principle of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, being modest and prudent, insisting on plain living and hard work, conducting criticism and self-criticism [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Amid warm applause and music, Comrade Wang Chien and Wang Fu-chih, on behalf of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, awarded prizes, certificates of commendation and [words indistinct] to 195 Taching-type enterprises which were established during 1976 and 1977 and 39 model units and 28 pace setters in learning from Taching approved by the Shansi provincial party committee.

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA OFFENDERS--The Paotou Municipal CCP Committee in Inner Mongolia held a citywide wired broadcast rally on 30 March to seriously deal with (Wu Hsiang-hao), deputy head of the (Chungho) power supply station for abusing his power by cutting off the power supply to a production team for 1 day, and with (Liu Chen), head of the station and acting party branch secretary, who misused his authority by covering up (Wu's) mistake. The rally also exposed (Wu Chen-hua), deputy secretary of a commune party committee, who received 400 yuan in cash and other merchandise as gifts and gave parties at weddings of his relatives. The rally, which was held to the satisfaction of the masses, upheld party discipline and state law and carried forward the party's fine traditions and work style. A responsible comrade of the municipal party committee announced the disciplinary actions taken against all the persons concerned. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW]

SHANSI HEALTH CAMPAIGN--The Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 9 April on launching a summer patriotic public health campaign. Wang Ta-jen, secretary of the Shansi party committee and chairman of the Shansi Patriotic Health Campaign Committee, spoke at the conference calling for efforts to improve patriotic health campaign committees, eliminate the four pests, and pay attention to sanitation, so as to reduce diseases. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HEILUNGKIANG DAILY EDITORIAL ON PUBLICIZING GENERAL TASK

SK191110Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 78 SK

[HEILUNGKIANG DAILY 16 April editorial: "Publicize the General Task in the New Period on a Large-Scale"]

[Excerpts] Spring has returned and everything has been renewed. With the encouragement of the spirit of the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC, an enthusiastic upsurge in studying and publicizing the general task in the new period and the new constitution is being vigorously whipped up. After the smashing of the gang of four, China entered a new period of socialist revolution and construction. The Fifth NPC set forth the fighting goal for us to fulfill by the end of the 20th century, adopted a new constitution and put forward the general task in the new period. Leading hundreds of millions of Chinese people, wise leader Chairman Hua has set forth a new Long March towards socialist modernization.

Under such an excellent situation, the important task we face is to extensively publicize the general task in the new period and the new constitution on a large-scale, and to urge party organs at various levels, the various fronts, mass organizations, and tens of millions of people throughout Heilungkiang to strive to fulfill the general task in the new period.

The key to successfully studying and publicizing the general task in the new period and the new constitution lies in the party committees at various levels, which should raise their understanding and exercise stronger leadership over the work. They should place high on their agenda the work of studying and publicizing the general task in the new period and the new constitution. Principal leading comrades of party committees at various levels should personally take charge of the work, devote time to study, adopt plans and arrangements, conduct reviews, and be certain to carry out the work effectively.

Leading cadres at the various levels should take the lead in the work of study and dissemination, sincerely sum up advanced experiences, and do a good job in grasping the typical experiences and in guiding the mass movement of study and dissemination. The process of studying and publicizing the general task in the new period and the new constitution is precisely the process of deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Therefore, efforts should be made to closely combine the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four with studying and publicizing the general task in the new period and the new constitution. Various fronts, localities and departments should continue to expose and criticize the sham ultraleftist and genuine ultraright essence of the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and their fanning of the ultraleftist trend of thought and anarchism. Continuous efforts should be made to expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes in having a hand in Heilungkiang through the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee. Bearing in mind the actual events, various fronts should pay great attention to the problems which the gang of four generated and which have caused the greatest harm. It is necessary to fight a people's war to set right the confusion caused by the gang of four and clarify the right and wrong that they turned upside down, so the people will be able to eliminate residual fear, emancipate their minds, heighten their fighting spirit and go all out and make quick progress in fulfilling the general task of the new period.

It is necessary to link the studying and publicizing of the general task in the new period and the new constitution with the propaganda work regarding the concrete tasks and fighting goals shouldered by the localities and units throughout Liaoning.

In particular, it is necessary to extensively publicize and fully explain to the masses the plans and targets for, within the next 8 years, building Heilungkiang into a big marketable grain base area in China; establishing two networks--a fairly comprehensive industrial network centered on the coal, timber, petrochemistry and mechanical and electrical equipment industries, and a national economic network with fairly harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry--and achieving 3 targets by 1985; annually handing over to the state 10 billion catties of grain, 1 million tons of soybeans and 1 million tons of sugar.

Presently it is necessary to arouse the people to try very hard to fight well the battle of spring farming and to strive to wrest a bumper harvest in 1978.

HOKANG MINING BUREAU RECTIFIES LABOR ORGANIZATION

OW161858Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Hokang Mining Bureau CCP Committee, Heilungkiang, has learned from Taching, emulated Kailuan, rectified its labor organization and strengthened the excavation frontline. These actions have promptly pushed coal production forward.

In 1977 the party committee conscientiously adhered to the spirit of the National Learn-From-Taching Conference, deepened the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, vigorously grasped the consolidation of the enterprise, vigorously rectified labor organization throughout the bureau, tapped the potential of its 2,501 workers and promoted and strengthened the excavation frontline. By May 1977 it had not only corrected the low production output in the first 4 months of 1977 but had also consecutively overfulfilled monthly production quotas and completed the 1977 annual production plan 22 days ahead of schedule. The bureau also fulfilled the production plan for the first quarter of this year ahead of schedule, thus scoring a victory in the first season of the year.

The main measures which the mining bureau has taken to rectify labor organization are:

1. The party committee has paid close attention to the work and leading cadres have personally participated in labor.
2. The masses have been aroused to express their opinions so that the workers understand the great significance of rectifying labor organization. Leading cadres of offices and shafts have taken the lead in sending their sons, brothers and other kinsfolk to the excavation frontline. Their deeds have encouraged and educated the masses and many more people have gone to work at the frontline.
3. In enhancing the awareness of the masses and in boldly arousing them the party committee has made great efforts to send transferred excavators back to their original posts and to implement well the policy on wages.
4. The necessity of conducting conscientious examinations and achieving continuous consolidation and advancement has been stressed.

In order to consolidate the achievements gained in rectifying the labor organization, the party committee has decided if an office now wants to increase the number of its cadres or wants to transfer workers from the grassroots units to do cadres' work, then this must be discussed and decided by the relevant grassroots unit's party committee and must be approved by the bureau party committee. If men are transferred from the excavation frontline to become supplemental workers, this decision must be appraised by the masses, examined by the relevant teams and mining zones and approved by the bureau. No individual has the right to decide whether or not excavators will be transferred.

KIRIN SETS SCIENCE CONFERENCE FOR 25 APRIL

SK200843Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a notice on holding a science conference in Changchun on 25 April. The tasks of this conference are: To hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee; to rapidly implement all fighting tasks set forth at the National Science Conference; to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four; to sum up and exchange experiences and commend advanced models; and to work out plans and mobilize scientists, technicians and people throughout the province to aim high, have lofty ambitions and march toward the modernization of science and technology.

This conference will be an unprecedentedly impressive gathering of heroes on the Kirin scientific and technological front. Present will be people from various fronts including senior scientists, professors and engineers who have contributed to developing our province's scientific and technological undertakings; outstanding scientists and technicians who have been nurtured and brought up under the benevolence of Mao Tsetung Thought since the founding of the People's Republic; technical innovation experts and activists in scientific farming who have come to the fore in the mass movement of scientific experimentation; leading cadres at various levels who are faithful to the scientific undertakings of the party; and representatives of (?advanced models).

The notice urged [words indistinct] provincial-level departments should organize delegations composed mainly personnel from such fronts as industry and communications, agriculture and forestry, and science and technology. All party committees should strengthen leadership and do a good job in preparing for the science conference. Scientists and technicians throughout the province should actively go into action, take part and do a good job in scientific and technological research work so as to greet the successful convocation of the provincial science conference with concrete deeds.

KIRIN ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU HOLDS TACHING CONFERENCE

SK190530Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to quicken the development of the electric power industry and to fulfill the general task for the new period set forth at the Fifth NPC, the Kirin Provincial Electric Power Bureau recently held a learn-from-Taching conference in Changchun for the industrial power front of the province. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees including Wang En-mao, Kao Yang, Yu Ko, Tsung, Hai-yun, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen and Yang Chan-tao.

Comrade Wang En-mao delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, extending congratulations to advanced enterprises, advanced collectives and advanced individuals on the front in learning from Taching, and urging the staff and workers on the front to score new achievements in the mass movement to learn from Taching and build more Taching-type enterprises. Vice Minister of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power Li Hsi-ming also addressed the conference. During the conference, all the participants sincerely studied documents of the Fifth NPC and important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference, summed up and exchanged experience of electric power enterprises, commended advanced enterprises, advanced collectives, model workers and advanced producers selected in the learn-from-Taching movement in 1977, and discussed the fighting tasks for carrying out the movement in 1978.

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It was pointed out at the conference: The Fifth NPC stipulated the general task for the new period, and Chairman Hua leads us in embarking on a new Long March. It is imperative for the electric power industry to bring about quick and great improvement so as to play a vanguard role in developing the national economy at a high speed.

SITUATION IN KIRIN'S CHIUTAI COUNTY RELATED

SK190900Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr SK

[Text] An excellent situation prevails in rural areas of Chiutai County. The cadres and people have sufficient confidence and great enthusiasm for achieving two breakthroughs in a year. They are daily mobilizing 160,000 people to work on the forefront of preparatory work for spring farming. Compared with last year, they have prepared more and better manure and have already sent most of this to the fields. They have achieved a great increase in [words indistinct] over last year. They have formulated plans for planting crops in a relatively rational way--increasing acreage for planting oil-bearing crops, reducing that for corn and expanding that for paddyrice by 60,000 or 70,000 mou over 1977.

Chiutai County was an experimental and seriously-affected area to which the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee directly extended his tentacles, which he strictly controlled and in which he did his utmost to push the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee personally claimed that the reactionary slogan of "sincerely study, penetratingly criticize and take opposite actions" for the county on a crash basis was the Chiutai County slogan. He also incited the county to hold a theoretical discussion meeting, on the same day when the province and Changchun Municipality held a like meeting, in order to instill the thinking there was a bourgeois class within the party, and urged the county to be the first to hold such meetings. His cronies in the county scaled heights at all levels, ruthlessly dealt blows to revolutionary leading cadres and forced a number of experienced and competent veteran workers from their posts by using various vicious methods such as forcing them to be advisers and [words indistinct] in an attempt to squeeze them out. His cronies also vigorously admitted new party members and promoted cadres on a crash basis, [words indistinct] forbid the promoting of cadres over 40 years old, prohibited communes in which young cadres accounted for less than a half of the total cadres from applying for approval of the county party committee, and forced veteran cadres from leading bodies, seriously disrupting organizations at the various levels and weakening leading forces in learning from Tachai.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, the county party committee organized the cadres and people to expose and criticize in connection with the reality, and to carry out the party's policy on cadres in a bold and straightforward way. Regarding those who made serious mistakes and did a lot of evil things in harmony with the gang's conspiracy, the county party committee resolutely and continuously mobilized the masses to thoroughly expose and relentlessly criticize, without giving way to being soft-hearted, mercy-minded, or muddle-headed and without stopping until the investigation was thoroughly carried out.

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As to those who made mistakes under the poisonous influence of the gang, the party committee provided conditions and opportunities for them to explain their problems, to draw lessons from the masses and to acquire understanding from them as soon as possible, thus freeing them in good time.

At present three comrades in the Standing Committee of the county party committee have clearly explained their problems and promptly been assigned to (?new) posts. Some 62 old comrades of the county have been restored to their leading posts in departments, offices, bureaus or communes. Eight out of 28 communes and towns have changed their top leaders, and six of the new leaders are veteran cadres who had been secretaries of communes in the past.

The county party committee is sincerely carrying out cadre policy on the one hand, and conscientiously implementing the party's policies on the rural economy on the other. The former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee damaged agricultural production in Chiutai County by disrupting the party's rural economic policies and, thus, seriously frustrated the enthusiasm of commune members for going all out for building socialism.

Through investigation, the county party committee has grasped the following three issues and summed up and carried forward the experience of some communes and brigades in carrying out economic policies. First, the county party committee should sincerely grasp the work of implementing the policies. Second, let the policies be carried out by the masses based on their political awareness. Third, efforts should be made to pay attention to and solve major contradictions that affect the enthusiasm of the masses for bringing about great and quick improvement.

Now the county is penetratingly carrying out management, establishing and improving the production responsibility system, applying the quota control system and system of rational appraisal of work done and calculation of work-points earned, reinforcing the forefront of spring farming work by reducing nonproductive work in an effective way, attaching emphasis to respecting the free will of production teams and working out plans for planting various crops in line with the principle of taking grain as the key link for all-round development. The county party committee has scored outstanding achievements although it had started to pay attention the aforementioned work only recently, thus bringing an end to its passive state. At present, the forefront of spring farming has been reinforced, and cadres and the masses are filled with high morale, creating an upsurge in learning from Tachai, doing a good job in spring farming and wresting bumper harvests.

LI TE-SHENG AT LIAONING ELECTRIC POWER CONFERENCE

SK200928Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning electric power front held a learn-from-Tachai conference in Shenyang from 11 to 14 April. Attending the conference were Political Bureau member and director of a leading group of the northeast power network Li Te-sheng; secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Su Yu; Standing Committee member of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang Kuang-chung; and comrades of (?work teams) of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power. Also present were leaders and representatives of grassroots units of the Liaoning electric power front, totaling more than 400 people.

This was an impressive gathering of heroes from the electric power front and an oath-taking rally to mobilize the workers on the electric power front to learn from Taching, catch up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and push forward our province's power industry at high speed and with best quality so as to realize the general task of the new period.

The major tasks of the rally were: To sincerely implement the guidelines of the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC; to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link; to sum up and exchange experiences gained in the mass movement to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises; to commend advanced models and mobilize all workers and their families on the electric power front to work vigorously and quickly so the electric power industry in our province will be greatly improved in 3 years and be a vanguard in 8 years; and to struggle to fulfill the general task of the new period.

The rally exchanged experiences gained in learning from Taching and, by making comparisons with Taching and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, discovered where Liaoning is lagging behind. In the course of the rally, plans for learning from Taching were worked out. Eleven units from Chinho and Chaoyang power plants and Shenyang and Anshan electric industry bureaus resolved to learn from Taching quickly and build their units into Taching-type enterprises by the end of this year.

At the rally, six units including Pushun power plant, [words indistinct], a learn-from-Taching advanced enterprise, Fushin power plant, Dairen and Peichen No 2 power plants, 13 advanced collective pace setters, 12 advanced producers and advanced workers, 98 advanced collectives and 80 advanced individuals were commended.

Comrade Su Yu delivered an important speech at the closing ceremony of the learn-from-Taching conference of the Liaoning electric power front. He said: In the course of learning from Taching and catching up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, workers on the electric power front should extensively and deeply bring about upsurges in studying the general task of the new period. It is necessary to learn the general task of the new period of development advanced by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee as we learned the general line for the transition period and the general line of socialist construction. This general task is a beacon and compass guiding all our work.

To realize the general task in the new period of development and to achieve great success in 3 years as proposed by Chairman Hua, it is necessary to improve our management standard and draw a clear line between socialist management of enterprises and revisionism and capitalism. In accordance with the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company formulated by Chairman Mao, we should really master the Taching management experience so that we will be turned from laymen into experts.

Comrade Su Yu also emphatically pointed out: It is impossible to improve our technical standard at high speed and realize the four modernizations without raising our technical standard. Chairman Hua has called on us to actively raise the technical and cultural standard of all nationalities in China. This is a common task of all nationalities.

At the conclusion of the rally Comrade Su Yu said: At present the situation on the electric power front is excellent. We are convinced that through this rally the workers on the electric power front will certainly, in the basis of achieving initial success in 1 year, attain great success in 3 years and be a vanguard in the national economy.

KANSU BROADCAST RALLY PROMOTES SANITATION CAMPAIGN

HK171138Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] On 12 April the provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial broadcast mobilization rally on the patriotic sanitation campaign. It conscientiously implemented the State Council's circular on determinedly advancing the patriotic sanitation campaign and mobilized the provincial industrial, agricultural, trade, educational and military circles to actively participate and to continue whipping up an upsurge in a spring patriotic sanitation campaign. It also mobilized the various circles to do a good job of environmental hygiene to greet Labor Day 1 May.

Attending the broadcast rally were some 600,000 people including responsible comrades of revolutionary committees at provincial, prefectural, municipal, county and commune levels; and cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers from various organs, army units, schools, factories, mines, neighborhoods and people's communes in the rural areas.

Comrade Ma Chi-kung, member of the Kansu provincial CCP Standing Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Comrade Li Yuan, deputy commander of the Lanchow PLA units spoke at the broadcast rally.

Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of departments, committee, offices and bureaus at provincial level, responsible comrades of various army units and the air force under the Lanchow PLA units; responsible comrades of the Kansu Provincial Military District; responsible comrades of the Lanchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Lanchow Garrison; and responsible comrades of the central authorities' big factories, mines and enterprises in this province.

In his speech at the rally, Comrade Ma Chi-kung pointed out: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached major importance to the patriotic sanitation campaign and have recently approved the revival of the central patriotic sanitation campaign committee. Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien has assumed the chairmanship of the committee. The State Council also issued a circular on extensively launching the patriotic sanitation campaign aimed at wiping out pests and diseases. This shows that wise leader Chairman Hua has shown cordial concern for the health of the people. This encourages the medical and public health personnel on the sanitation front. We must conscientiously study and resolutely implement the circular.

In the past few years, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their Kansu agent, some areas have slackened their sanitation work. Their environmental hygiene is not as good as it was in the past. The adverse current of the four pests [rats, bed-bugs, flies and mosquitoes] has recovered to a certain degree. Party committees must strengthen leadership, tangibly grasp the patriotic sanitation campaign, set up and perfect patriotic sanitation campaign committees and their offices, and unfold the activities of reviewing, evaluating and emulating. At present we must mobilize the masses on large-scale, whip up an upsurge in the spring patriotic sanitation campaign, and eliminate places where mosquitoes and flies breed.

In his speech at the rally Comrade Li Yuan, deputy commander of the Lanchow PLA units called on all the commanders and fighters to conscientiously implement the State Council's circular and to quickly whip up an upsurge in the patriotic sanitation campaign aimed at wiping out pests and diseases. He said: Paying attention to hygiene is the glorious tradition of the PLA. Wherever our army units went during the arduous wars, they went in for sanitation alongside the local people.

SHENSI, SIAN HOLD RALLY ON TIDYING UP CITIES

HX171016Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] On 16 April, the Shensi provincial and Sian municipal CCP committees held a mobilization rally for further whipping up an upsurge of the "two blows" movement and unfolding the work of tidying up three things in the urban areas. Over 1,000 leading cadres of provincial and municipal organs, PLA units stationed in Shensi and enterprises at and above county and regimental level attended the rally. Leading comrades from Tungchuan and Paochi municipalities and Hsienyang, Weinan and Shanglo prefectures were also present. Li Erh-chung, (Ma Chin-cheng), (Wang Chen), (Shao Wu-hsien), (Chang Yen-ho), Wei Ming-chung, (Chang Shu) and (Kang Shih-chun), leading comrades of the province and municipality, attended the rally.

Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech. "He analyzed the state of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in the province, and in connection with the actual situation of investigation work and case work, gave a detailed exposition of the party's principles and policies. He demanded that all party organizations continue to tightly grasp investigation and case work in their own units, further whip an upsurge of the 'two blows' movement, fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and win total organizational, ideological and theoretical victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

Speaking of the work of tidying up three things in the urban areas, he pointed out: "Tidying up the cities is a concrete example of implementing the new construction and educational movement in the socialist legal system. It also aids turning chaos to order and washing away the pernicious influence of the gang of four. To do a good job of tidying up three things is of great significance in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, making a success of revolution and production, and arranging the people's daily life well. All leaders must attach full importance to this work. We must set up and revive the relevant rules and regulations and strictly observe the legal system and discipline."

(Wang Chen), secretary of the Sian Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke on the work of tidying up order in society, traffic order and urban sanitation in Sian. He said: "In order to reach their criminal aim of usurping party and state power, the gang of four pushed through a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, caused confusion in the party, army and state, frenziedly sabotaged the socialist legal system and incited anarchism and beating, wrecking and looting, causing serious losses to socialist revolution and construction and seriously sabotaging urban administration. In order to tidy up, administer and build our city well, the municipal CCP Committee calls on the people to take immediate action and further whip up a new upsurge of criticizing one thing and striking blows at two and of tidying up three things in the urban areas."

(Wang Chen) pointed out: "To tidy up is to make revolution. It is absolutely essential to tidy up the existing problems in urban administration. This is a major issue related to completely washing away the gang of four's pernicious influence, carrying through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land."

In conclusion (Wang Chen) demanded that the municipality conduct a propaganda month from now until mid-May in order to mobilize an upsurge of tidying up three things. All units should strengthen leadership and hold mass rallies to conduct propaganda and mobilization.

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YENAN MASSES PAY HOMAGE TO '8 APRIL' MARTYRS

OW162027Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Yen-an, 15 Apr--On 8 April more than 1,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and office cadres in Yen-an Municipality marked the 32d anniversary of the tragic deaths of the "8 April" martyrs with a rally at the Yen-an cemetery.

At the rally, responsible persons of the Yen-an prefectural and municipal CCP committees, PLA units stationed in Yen-an and representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA fighters and office cadres paid homage to the "8 April" martyrs at their tombs. Among these martyrs were Wang Jo-Fei, Chin Pang-hsien, Yeh Ting, Teng Fa, and Huang Chi-sheng.

A wreath from the Yen-an prefectural and municipal committees was placed in front of the newly restored tomb of Comrade Wang Jo-fei.

Comrades Wang Jo-fei, Chi Pang-hsien, Yeh Ting and Teng Fa and Mr Huang Chi-sheng died in a tragic plane crash on 8 April, 1946 in the Heicha mountains in Hsinghsien County, Shansi Province while on a flight from Chungking to Yen-an. After the death of Wang Jo-fei and the other comrades, our great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, and Comrade Chu Te presented inscriptions in their own handwritings in memory of these martyrs. Chairman Mao's inscription read: "Glory to those who died at the service of the people." Following the liberation of the country, the CCP Central Committee decided to build a cemetery in Yen-an in memory of the "8 April" martyrs. To attain the criminal aim of "changing the dynasty," Lin Piao and the "gang of four" not only persecuted the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who were alive but also laid their sinister hands on the martyrs. They falsely accused Comrade Wang Jo-fei of being a "renegade" and then dug up and leveled his grave and destroyed his tombstone.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," our wise leader Chairman Hua approved the decision to rehabilitate Comrade Wang Jo-fei. With the warm attention of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the tomb of Comrade Wang Jo-fei was rebuilt and his tombstone reinstalled before 8 April.

During the past few days, workers, peasants and soldiers and secondary and primary school students in Yen-an Municipality have continuously paid homage at the cemetery of the "8 April" martyrs. Commemorating the martyrs' great achievements remind the visitors of our revolutionary tradition.

SOIL SCIENTISTS COMPLETE SURVEY OF SHENSI PROVINCE

OW190755Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Soil scientists have completed a large scale survey of nutrient elements in soils in Shensi Province.

They started the work on a large scale in 1976 and by the end of 1977 they had a clear idea of the nutrients present in 2.5 million hectares of farmland and what nutrients were lacking in the poor soils. They collected and tested 1.5 million soil samples and prepared more than 100,000 maps showing the nutrients present in different soils, soil groups, soil distribution and soil improvement. The work is important for the improvement of farmland and scientific farming methods in this major wheat and cotton producing province.

The soil nutrients survey was conducted using a survey of soil types carried out in 1954 as a basis.

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Some localities report soil improvement following measures taken using information supplied by the survey. Take a production brigade on the outskirts of Paochi. It had 2 hectares of fields where the wheat crop was susceptible to lodging as it ripened even though it had grown quite satisfactorily up to that point. Tests before sowing showed that in a portion of the soil there was 91.5 percent fast-acting nitrogen but only 7.5 percent fast-acting phosphorus. A serious imbalance in this was also the case with other places in the province. As a remedy superphosphate was added before sowing, phosphate during the jointing stage and small quantities of nitrogen the rest of the time. The result was a yield of 5.2 tons per hectare. A nearby plot in similar condition which was not given the same treatment yielded only 3 tons.

The soil survey received help from 300,000 local people including members of rural experiment groups, rural cadres and commune members who are familiar with local soil conditions, teachers, students and educated youths. Some 110,000 rural cadres and peasants were taught basic knowledge of soil surveying and testing at short training courses given by scientists. The scientists drawn from the Northwest China Agricultural College, the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry of Shensi Province, the Institute of Agricultural Surveys, and from other institutes of higher learning. They are engaged in editing a book "Field Soils in Shensi Province" which is planned to run to 300,000 words.

Large-scale farmland improvement has been going on in Shensi Province in recent years. How to make the immature soil which has been brought to the surface by deep ploughing mature quickly has become a new subject for research. A production brigade in Chishan County had a try at using a mix of fine farmyard manure, ammonium sulphate and phosphate fertilizers on the newly ploughed fields and reported an increase in yield the same year.

SINKIANG PREPARES FOR NATIONAL PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE

OW161716Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Over the past month and more, in order to solicit many diverse opinions for the forthcoming national propaganda work conference and strengthen and improve propaganda work in Sinkiang, the Sinkiang regional party committee has organized separate discussion meetings for responsible comrades of the social science, culture and art, and press and publication departments, cadres in and outside the party and directors of propaganda departments from all prefectural and municipal party committees.

Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao), Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and director of the regional Propaganda Department, has attended and addressed these discussion meetings. The Propaganda Department of the regional party committee has also dispatched personnel to some units to conduct investigations and study so that they can be ideologically prepared, can collect related materials and can thus make these discussion meetings a success.

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The first discussion meetings were held during the last 8 days of February. Those who attended the meetings unanimously stated that the central authorities' decision to call the national propaganda work conference fully illustrates the great attention paid to propaganda work by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him and their great concern for propaganda workers and intellectuals.

At these discussion meetings, everyone spoke freely and talked to his heart's content. Each person has presented many good views by following the principle of "saying everything one knows and saying it without reserve." With very strong proletarian indignation, everyone has exposed and criticized the gang of four's sabotage of propaganda work and their persecution and ravage of propaganda workers. They have said that, in the present third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to continuously deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the "two assessments" and the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line"; distinguish between right and wrong with regard to line, ideology and theory; free ourselves from the mental fetters imposed by the gang of four; invigorate the revolutionary spirit; and dare to think and speak.

At the discussion meetings, many comrades have expressed their views on strengthening and improving propaganda work, drawing up plans for propaganda work and consolidating and building a propaganda work force. Some units have also talked about tentative plans and have encouraged one another. At present, discussion meetings of different study branches on the theoretical front and of different specialized branches on the literature and art front are still being held.

BRIEFS

TSINGHAI INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE--The Sining municipal CCP and revolutionary committees recently held the fourth municipal conference on learning from Taching in industry. The conference heard speeches by Chao Hai-feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Hsu Lin-feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee. The conference stressed the need to hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, persevere in continuing the revolution, and go all out to fulfill the general task for the new period of development. The Sining Municipal CCP Committee called on all cadres and workers on the industrial front in the municipality to whip up a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Taching and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's industrial production plan. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW]

TSINGHAI AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--The Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees called a telephone conference on spring farming on 4 April. The conference noted that as of 26 March only 1.4 million mou of land in the province had been sown. It noted that the speed of sowing had fallen behind that of the same period last year by 50 percent due to the heavy rainfall and snowfall in the spring and the shortage of manure resulting from the death of pigs caused by the cold weather last winter. The conference called on all party and revolutionary committees to strengthen leadership over spring farming, particularly in areas affected by natural adversities. Ti Tzu-tsai, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Chi Chun-kuang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW]

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